The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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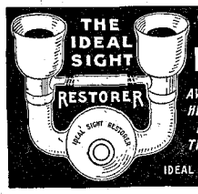

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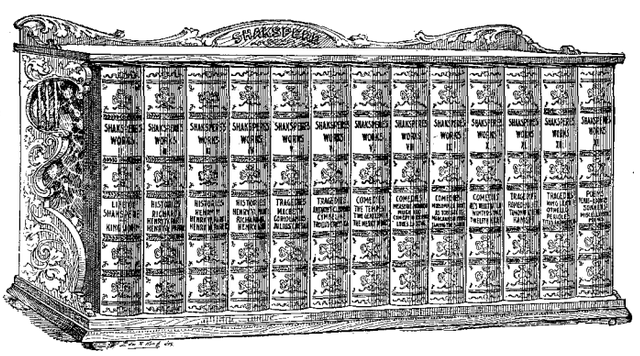

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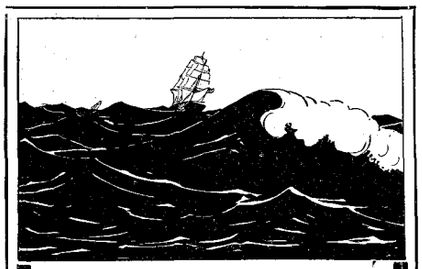

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONCERNING FILIPINO LEADERS.

AS military campaigning proceeds in the Philippines, further contributions to the press purporting to throw light upon the character of Filipino leaders (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11) command attention. One of the most notable estimates comes from the Belgian consul at Manila, Mr. Edward C. André. Consul André points out (*The Independent*, New York) that in the first and second revolutions of Philippine natives against Spanish sovereignty the leaders were composed entirely of men from the lowest classes, with little or no education, and fully as harsh and cruel as the Spaniards. Among them, however, Aguinaldo, appeared and soon gained the respect and good-will of his men through entirely different methods. For instance, in the first revolution, against the persistent demand of his officers, Aguinaldo refused to shoot a captured leader of a revolt against him, and succeeded in saving the man's life. Again, when a quarrel arose over the division of part of the money which Spain had paid to buy off the Filipino leaders, one Artacho, who brought the suit which resulted in the deposit of the money in bank, was protected from the others who wished to kill him, and Aguinaldo still protects him as a prisoner. Despite the dislike of many of his officers, who would conspire against him at the first opportunity, Consul André states that:

"When the question of appointing a general-in-chief or commander of the army came up for discussion, Aguinaldo was the unanimous choice of the soldiers and leaders. No one thoroughly familiar with Philippine affairs of that day credited Aguinaldo with a great amount of ability, native shrewdness, or intelligence. His elevation to the head of the revolution was due to his kindness to the common soldiers and petty officers, who in return made him their idol and leader."

Consul André continues:

"Again, when he left Hongkong at the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States, he arrived at Cavite on board the *McCulloch*, and quietly made his way into the suburbs of Manila, where the natives quickly gathered around him. Under his leadership they besieged the city and blockaded it for three months, fighting every night, but altogether unable to force the Spanish entrenchments. When Manila surrendered to the Americans the troops of Aguinaldo remained in Baccoor, encamped in the suburbs, with strict orders from their chief to act and behave like civilized soldiers. These orders were brought out by repeated violations of civilized methods of warfare, such as stealing, destroying, and assaulting non-combatants, which Aguinaldo hoped to check.

"During the negotiations which followed between General Otis and the Philippine leaders to withdraw the insurgents out of the suburbs of Manila, where they camped in the houses, there were many chiefs who showed a willingness and strong desire to avoid hostilities. Aguinaldo was among these. He desired peace and a pacific settlement of the difficulties. Another leader who shared about the same views was T. Sandico, a skilled machinist and prominent man. He is a Spanish half-grade, and speaks with equal fluency French, Spanish, and English. Sandico is actually secretary of the interior; but he accepted his commission with the understanding that the Spanish prisoners should be released. He appeared first on behalf of political prisoners before the officer charged with investigating such cases. In a personal letter to me he promised to do all in his power to release the Spanish prisoners, and I know, too, that Aguinaldo was inclined to share his opinions. Sandico is still in favor of this, and I believe is making all the efforts possible to redeem his promises. But he is opposed by two ambitious and unscrupulous leaders. One is Felipe Buencamino, a half-breed lawyer, who is very ambitious and a man of little real ability, but very unscrupulous. Another leader who has steadily opposed the release of the Spanish prisoners is Antonio Luna, at that time secretary of war and a director of the newspaper *La Independencia*. This man is the most ambitious of any that I ever met. He has had more bad influence upon the leaders of the insurgent forces than any other. He has influenced Aguinaldo to adopt most of the radical measures attributed to him, and he has steadily advised him not to accept any peaceful arrangements. But his love for Aguinaldo is not very sincere. He has schemed several times to take the leader's place, and if he had the opportunity he would destroy Aguinaldo simply to secure control of the insurgent forces and government. He is really the leader of the radical independents, and is both bloodthirsty and unprincipled. He delights in causing war, but he does not want to risk his own personal safety on the field of battle, and while precipitating hostilities he never fights himself. He is both shrewd and intelligent, and Aguinaldo is more or less in his hands."

Mr. André is of the opinion that with some of the other leaders, like Mariano Trias, Danial Tirona, Leyba, and Macabulos, who are not so radical in their ideas, it would not be difficult to arrange some settlement. He says: "They are not bad men, and they show good sentiments and a desire to accomplish a peaceful solution to the present troubles on the island. If their counsels could prevail the American Government would soon find a method to conciliate the insurgents and induce them to return to the arts and industries of peace."

Returning, however, to Aguinaldo's unfortunate surroundings and the character of conflicting Filipino factions, Consul André says:

"Aguinaldo is very much influenced by the actual secretary of state and president of the ministry, called Apolinario Mabini. He is a shrewd lawyer, but not specially talented otherwise. He promised me several times to have the Spanish prisoners released,

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but the fact that he never kept these pledges indicates his character. Aguinaldo evidently defers much to his judgment and is influenced much by his counsel.

"All of these leaders belong to the radical party, headed and controlled largely by Antonio Luna. The other party is led by Pedro A. Paterno, a Chinese half-breed, who is very shrewd, intelligent, and inordinately ambitious. He conducted the negotiations between the governor-general and the insurgents for the surrender of the prisoners. Primo de Rivera, who is now president of the insurgent congress, belongs to this conservative party, or moderate Republicans. This party is composed mostly of men of a higher intelligence, and they possess more wealth and property than the radicals. Most of the leaders of the latter have no property. They have nothing to risk or lose, but everything to gain in a revolution. That is one reason why the two parties are so sharply drawn in their policies and ideas of settlement. The moderate Republicans are more conservative, both because they have property and wealth to lose, and because they represent a higher average of intelligence. They would agree even to American rule to-day. Among them can also be counted Benito Legarda, who was formerly an avowed annexationist and a man of considerable wealth; M. Tuason, Genato, Luis Yanco, and others.

"A point of difference between the two parties is seen in connection with the native curates. The radicals, hating the Spanish priests, were not satisfied in dispossessing and driving them out, but they promulgated a decree that the native curates should not be paid any more by the insurgent government. The moderate Republicans opposed this decree, and tried to modify it, but the radicals succeeded in carrying it, and consequently made bitter enemies of the native curates. They are ready allies for the Americans, if arrangements could be made to enable them to conduct their work among their people. There are probably six hundred and fifty of these native curates, and their influence among the people brought up in the Catholic church is quite great, especially among the women. And the native women are superior in intelligence to the men! Their native tact and intelligence make them the superior of the men in all matters relating to civil life. A Philippine native rarely sells his property without getting the consent of his wife.

"Agoncillo, who is better known in this country than any of the other Philippine leaders, was a lawyer of fair intelligence before he became the emissary of the insurgent cause in this country. He really corresponded more with Luna and Mabini than with Aguinaldo, and the affairs were conducted by those who surrounded Aguinaldo to a greater extent than is generally known. Agoncillo had considerable experience as the Filipino agent in Hongkong before he came to the United States, and this fitted him for his position as representative of the Philippine cause in this country."

Compare with these statements of Consul André the estimate of Filipino leaders and their followers contributed to *Harper's Weekly* by Frank D. Millet, special correspondent, who writes from London, in part as follows:

"When Aguinaldo moved the bulk of his forces out of the province of Cavite, early in September, and established his headquarters at Malolos, it was, in a way, a repetition of the same strategy he had pursued in his struggle against the Spaniards in 1896 and 1897. It might well be asked, Why the province of Cavite at all?—for it is much less favorably situated for offensive and defensive movements than the northern provinces, is open to easy attack from the sea and from the Laguna de Bay, and is, moreover, not a particularly rich or prosperous district. The Filipinos, like all Malays, have a strong love of locality. Aguinaldo was born in the province of Cavite. He is sure of his following there, and he moved away only under pressure of strong necessity, both in 1897 and in 1898. A Filipino out of his own province has neither honor nor renown, as a rule, and the bitterest jealousies and rivalries are said to exist between the self-appointed leaders in the different provinces which are under the domination of the revolutionary party. Following the plan of the Spaniards to a certain extent, each province is under a military chief; but among the insurgents these leaders are self-appointed, and have, by force of character and energetic action, assembled a sufficient strength of followers to be able to subdue any local opposition and to levy contributions on the natives. These leaders pulled together against the Spaniards, in so far that they captured or defeated all the isolated military posts within a few weeks after the occupation of Manila by the United States troops, but there was no concerted action between them, and, indeed, they frequently refused to acknowledge Aguinaldo's authority. In many notable instances this independence of action was very pronounced. Pio del Pilar, a leader of unsavory reputation even among the Filipinos, but a man of great energy and strength of will, absolutely refused to move out of the suburbs of Manila in response to the orders of Aguinaldo, following the ultimatum of General Otis. Aguinaldo asserted that he was unable to discipline Pio del Pilar—but the truth of this statement can not be vouched for. He did finally succeed in enforcing his orders by gradually withdrawing his troops from the command of Pilar, until his force was too small to be threatening. It was probably the troops of Pilar which opened the recent attack at Santa Mesa, and it has always been with him and his men that the most of the friction has been developed. He sent his emissaries into Manila to collect taxes at the markets, and it was he who appointed civil officers in the town, issued permits to the Filipinos to carry arms, and on various occasions made attempts to kidnap Spaniards within the American lines. His brother, Gregorio del Pilar, is a popular chief in the province of Bulacan, Tomaso Mascardo rules in the province of Pampanga, and Macabulus in the four rich provinces of Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Turlae, and Zambales. The last has long been in the North what Aguinaldo has been in Cavite—the people's idol. He is a young man not yet thirty, and has raised the most important part of the insurgent army, besides contributing, at his own pleasure, considerable sums to the treasury—all from the funds captured in the rich monastical institutions in the North. On one occasion, shortly after the first insurgent congress was held at Malolos, Macabulus sent thirty-five thousand dollars in cash to Aguinaldo; probably a very small proportion of what he had sequestered. But Macabulus is even more independent than the others I have mentioned. Aguinaldo, who was naturally jealous of the rising fame and power of the Northern chief, proposed on one occasion to transfer him to the command of a detachment of troops in another part of the island; but when Macabulus heard of this, he sent word to the dictator that if he wanted to send him away he would first have to conquer his four provinces. These incidents are only of importance to chronicle because they show how little cohesion there was among the insurgent forces before the open rupture with our troops. Time will show how much the necessities of their new enterprise will serve to hold them together against an active enemy. . . . . .

"We have been learning something about the Filipino character within the last day or two, and perhaps we may in the future waste less sympathy on the insurgent leader in his ambition to govern the Philippines. He has not consulted the wishes of the people about the government; he has simply established one of a kind by force of arms, and he is entitled to about as much respect and honor as any other half-savage dictator. It is quite true that Aguinaldo is reputed to have miraculous powers; that he is said to be impregnable, that no mortal weapon can harm him, and that his followers, when going into action, often carry in their mouth a slip of parchment with his magic name written on it, which, they believe, will protect them from harm. But it is also true that these superstitions concerning the young leader prevail only among the Tagals, and are scouted at as ridiculous by the Ilocans and other tribes in Luzon. With the people of the north provinces the name of Macabulus is much more potent than that of Aguinaldo, and to him they attribute much of the same magic. The Filipinos are intensely superstitious, inordinately vain, and, like all people of the Malay stock, treacherous—that is, they have no code of honor or morals as regards an enemy. Their superstitions have been largely worked on by the leaders of the rebellion, and every possible means is used to make the armed native believe that his cause is heaven-born. The officers distribute among the men little *ang-ting ang-ting*, or charms, with some image or word or the name of Aguinaldo written on them, and those who can afford to pay for them generally wear on the chest a large piece of cotton or linen, on which is rudely drawn in ink a number of symbols, Christian and heathen combined. . . . The soldiers have little or no fear of death when provided with a breastplate of this sort, and fight with the ardor and determination of savages. If we have to carry on a campaign against them, it will be found that they are a most harassing and difficult enemy in all the arts of uncivilized warfare—much the

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same as the North American Indians. They are able to march long distances without apparent fatigue, and the hardships of a campaign have no terrors for them, because they do not materially change their usual mode of life. They exist on rations that would not keep a European alive, at the most a handful or two of boiled rice at a meal, sometimes enriched by the addition of mud-fish or by frogs, both of which articles of native diet are abundant in the paddy fields. One peculiarity I have often observed among the insurgent troops—they never seem to be thirsty. They carry no water-bottles, and in the hot weather apparently do not suffer from the incontrollable desire to drink, which proves so often disastrous to the health of a European. But a campaign against the natives is not a necessity. The simplest way of settling matters, if they do not settle themselves within a short time, is to buy the leaders off. It has been done before at a time when they had everything their own way. Now they have against them a vigorous and effective army and a powerful fleet, and the price would be lower, no doubt, and the bargain would be easily consummated."

SIZE OF THE TRUST PROBLEM.

COMBINATIONS whose capitalization equals 90 per cent. or more of the entire manufacturing investments in 1890, mark a stupendous industrial revolution in the United States. Voicing some of the opposition to these combinations in restraint of trade, J. C. Borradale, a Philadelphia Republican, wrote to Attorney-General John W. Griggs urging prosecutions under the Sherman Anti-Trust act of 1890. In reply the Attorney-General refers to the fact that the constitutionality of the act, affirmed almost immediately after its passage, in the first case which arose, has been regarded as settled for many years, and he continues:

"The Sherman Trust act does not give to the federal courts jurisdiction over any combination constituting a restraint and monopoly of trade, unless such trade is what is known as interstate or international trade and commerce. A combination or trust for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly in the manufacture of a necessary of life is not within the scope of the Sherman act and can not be suppressed by the federal courts. This was decided in 1894, in the case of the United States against the combination of sugar companies.

"As a matter of fact all of the companies which you refer to as now organizing for the purpose of securing complete or partial monopoly of different branches of manufacture are similar to the sugar combination, and are not within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. If amenable to any law they are amenable to the laws of the respective States.

"This department never hesitates to prosecute unlawful combinations which affect interstate commerce, and if you will examine the reports of the federal courts you will find very many cases of such prosecution, some effective and some ineffective. It is a popular error, nursed by such newspapers as the New York *World*, to assert that the Attorney-General of the United States has control of the corporations or combinations which engage in manufacture in the various States. This is entirely a matter of state control, and unless the functions of interstate commerce are interfered with, I would be superofficious to attempt a crusade against affairs with which I have no business.

"With reference to these large combinations of capital which are now forming, my own judgment is that the danger is not so much to the community at large as it is to the people who are induced to put their money into the purchase of the stock."

State enactments have apparently proved as futile as federal law to retard the growth of the trusts, an industrial phenomenon concerning which no publication in this country has been more useful in furnishing accurate information than the New York *Journal of Commerce*. From advance sheets of *The Commercial Year-Book* issued by that office approximately complete statistics of the trusts in the United States are presented. The paper says:

"We here use the term 'trust' in its broadest popular sense; as covering not only consolidated corporations, framed for directly monopolistic purposes, but also alliances of independent organizations acting under a common understanding for the purpose of less directly regulating or defeating natural competition, the latter being but a small proportion of the whole. At the end of last month, these combinations numbered 353, with the following aggregations of capital stock and bonded debt, compared with a year previous:

	1899.	1898.
Number of organizations	353	200
Common stock	$4,247,918,981	$2,889,757,419
Preferred stock	870,575,200	393,764,033
Total stock	$5,118,494,181	$3,283,521,452
Bonded debt	714,388,661	378,720,091
Stock and bonds	$5,832,882,842	$3,662,241,543

"The details included in these totals have in some cases been difficult of procurement, and in some instances estimates have had to be adopted; we therefore can not in all cases claim precise accuracy; but from the care that has been exercised in the compilation, we feel justified in claiming a close approximation to exactness in the totals above set forth.

"It will be seen that, at the end of February, these 353 combinations had issued a total of $5,118,500,000 of capital stock and $714,389,000 of bond obligations. These figures show an increase, over those we published a year ago, of 76 per cent. in the number of institutions and 60 per cent. in the combined stock and bonded debt; which indicates the extraordinary rapidity with which the movement has spread within the last twelve months. What proportion of the entire manufactures of the United States has passed under this new form of organization may be inferred from the fact that the census of 1890 values the entire capital then employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries at $6,525,000,000, which includes all the minor or retail work done by small individual proprietors. This means that the total capitalization of these combinations is equal to about 90 per cent. of the entire manufacturing investments of 1890. About the only important branch of industry that has escaped the trust invasion is that of textiles; and if we eliminate that department from the total for 1890, the present capitalization of the monopolistic industries will be found to about equal the valuation of the last census. These facts will indicate with approximate clearness how closely our industrial system has approached to complete absorption under monopolist control. The process of transition has passed far beyond the stage of possible arrest; it is virtually a completed accomplishment, except in a few industries which have hitherto seemed unsusceptible of consolidated management, but which may be drawn later into the maelstrom."

This change, *The Journal of Commerce* goes on to say, "is the most stupendous revolution ever accomplished in the history of the world's industrial growth; its suddenness is as remarkable as its magnitude":

"It has come with none of the careful deliberation that usually

A MERRY JOKE ON YOUR UNCLE SAM.
"Dance, you hayseed, dance! We want real sport."
—*The Journal, New York.*

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attends the investment of great aggregations of capital. It has been guided by no precedent experience. It is no gradual result of a natural evolution. It is an abrupt outburst of resistance to an unusually severe pressure of the natural regulatory force of competition. It is a reversal of all that economists have accepted as fundamental axioms of trade. It is an undeliberated revolt against the most essential force in the regulation of production, distribution, and values—the natural law of competition. It amounts to a complete disruption of the relations between the industrial forces and classes of society. It is an extinguishment of the voluntary exchanges between the producing and merchanting interests, and the creation of one exclusive producing organization for each industry, to which all other material interests must yield subjection. Industry at large is organized into a system of feudalized corporations, each one of which enjoys absolute power within its special branch of production, while, taken in the mass, the system constitutes itself the supremest trade power in the nation. These innovations upon the fixed methods of industry, tho fundamentally affecting the citizen's free access to the opportunities of industrialism, take little account of legalities, equally ignoring the law as it stands and as it may possibly be changed to meet the case. This headlong precipitancy has pursued its purpose almost without forethought; certainly with slight consideration for trade moralities or for the weightiest of human liberties, and with little regard for the perils to public order which the outworkings of the system are too liable to evoke.

"In advance of the event, it would not have been deemed possible that the most important class among our trained and responsible capitalists could at one bound take such a daring leap into the dark. The change is at best a stupendous experiment. The pressure of excessive competition which has made our industrialists willing to embark on this venture was undoubtedly trying and threatening; so much so that it need not be considered surprising if those who were suffering most should be found willing to risk the alternative of an unpromising venture, and still more an experiment that presented, at first sight, some alluring attractions; but that the whole body of industrialists should simultaneously forsake known and well-proved methods for a revolutionizing reconstruction can only be regarded as an unparalleled craze of venture among men who have always proved signally sane.

"The change, however, is now a fixed fact. It places nearly our entire industrial system upon the monopolistic basis. That is a venture unparalleled in the history of material civilization; and not merely the manufacturing interest but the still vaster interests thereon dependent can but await the outcome with an expectancy that must grow more intense as the trial progresses."

It is considered of marked significance that at this time Mr. Kohlsaat's paper, the Chicago *Times-Herald* (recognized as one of the chief Administration journals), should join several other Republican papers in declaring that "the protective tariff must not protect trusts." In a double-leaded editorial, March 21, referring to another editorial in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), *The Times-Herald* says:

"While we do not share in our contemporary's rather hysterical view of the terrible portent of these aggregations of capital as 'devouring monsters,' 'mammoth monopolies' and as 'constituting a monstrous oligarchy of monopoly,' we do believe that wherever they stifle competition and enhance prices to the consumer they should be regarded as inimical to public policy and should be shown no mercy by courts or legislatures. How far a trust or combination which relies solely upon the natural and economic forces of organization and capital to increase and cheapen production, and which results in supplying a better article at a lower cost than could be produced under competitive conditions, may be justified is a question for debating societies. It is undoubtedly the duty of legislatures and courts to protect society from the aggregations of capital which destroy competition in order to enhance prices. For these there can be no excuse, protection, or defense.

"So when *The Pioneer Press* declares that it is the duty of the Republican Party to repeal every protective duty under the shelter of which its beneficiaries have organized a trust or combination of any sort to advance prices it meets the views of *The Times-Herald* to a dot. The purpose of the protective tariff was to foster industries, not to protect monopolies.

"Most certainly it should be the duty of Congress, in both branches of which the Republicans have a majority, to abolish or suspend the protective duty on the products of any industry which has been organized into a trust and which has arbitrarily raised the prices of such products.

"No mercy or consideration should be shown to any combination of capital that takes advantage of a protective tariff to mulct American consumers. It should be the first office of the Republican majority in Congress to free its skirts from all responsibility for trusts which under shelter of the tariff exact high prices from the people.

"Wherever the protective tariff enhances the price of the product of a trust to the American consumer it should be reduced or removed entirely. That is a pretty safe proposition. Its adoption will remove the stigma of fostering trusts from the Republican Party."

WHAT THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY IS.

THE Cuban Assembly's action in deposing General Gomez, which was considered in these columns last week—an action which bids fair to result in ending the existence of that body itself—found a large number of people in ignorance of the fact that there was a Cuban Assembly. Its origin, its authority, and how it is regarded by the Cuban people, then, are questions that naturally arise in the mind of every one interested in the evolution of *Cuba Libre*. These questions are answered in a timely article by "A. G. R.," who writes to the Boston *Transcript* from Havana. This correspondent gives a brief outline of the various native governments that have claimed sway in the island, and describes the Assembly as a body chosen by the army—partly by ballot, partly by the corps commanders. The army, according to an official Cuban inquiry, numbers 13,219 men besides the commissioned officers (instead of 42,000 men, as General Gomez originally reported). Counting one ballot for every five persons of the population, which is the ratio in this country, these 13,219 votes would represent about 66,000 people, or about one tenth of the estimated population of the island.

The Transcript's correspondent writes:

"With the beginning of the Ten Years' War, a government, republican in form, was organized in the island of Cuba. Carlos Manuel Cespedes was elected as the first President, in 1868. A constitution was drafted and accepted, and officials were duly elected and appointed to the various positions provided by the by-laws. This organization was dissolved by the terms of peace arranged between Martinez Campos and Maximo Gomez in 1878.

"At the beginning of the last war, in 1895, a new government was organized, with Cisneros as President and Masso as Vice-President. In 1897 Masso became President, with Mendez Capote as Vice-President. The seat of government was of a somewhat movable nature, tho nominally located at Santa Cruz del Sur, on the southern coast of the island, in the province of Puerto Principe, and almost due

DICKENS UP TO DATE.

OLIVER TWIST OF CUBA: "Please, sir, I want some more."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

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south of the central city of Puerto Principe. The time for such a course appearing to be at hand, this organization was dissolved by President Masso, who, like a sensible man, did the Cincinnatus act, and returned to his plantation. Both this and the one which preceded it were governments which, nominally at least, possessed and exercised both civil and military powers.

"Upon the dissolution of this organization, in December, 1898, a new body was established under the imposing title of La Asamblea de Representantes del Ejército Cubano, or The Assembly of Representatives of the Cuban Army. This is the body which has been causing all of the recent troubles. The members were supposed to be elected by the soldiers of the Cuban army, a representative being chosen by each of the thirty-one army corps. A United States army corps consists of nearly thirty thousand men. A Cuban army corps appears to have consisted of any number of commissioned officers, from major-generals downward, provided they could find two or three privates to compose their army. This Assembly had no civil powers or functions. Its business was, as its name indicates, to represent and to provide for the army. Presumably, it was chosen by vote of the troops, each corps electing its own representative. Actually, it is stated by good authority that, in the majority of cases, the choice and the election were made by the corps commander. The late Calixto Garcia was the first president of this Assembly. Upon his death, the place was filled by the election, by his associates in the body, of Mendez Capote. Capote resigning, the present incumbent, Freyre Andrade, was elected as president.

"For a local opinion of the *personnel* of this Assembly, I quote from *La Lucha*, the leading Havana paper, under date of March 13:

"'General Gomez represents the hope for peace and order in the country (*país*, practically, the nation). The Assembly only represents, for the majority of the country (*mayoria del país*), a group of nervous men, prisoners of their nervousness and their vanity (*prisioneros de sus neurosismos y de sus vanidades*), and incapable, by these circumstances, of either constituting or guaranteeing anything stable or positive.'

"This is, of course, the opinion of an enemy. But it is the tone of the large majority of the press of the island, and is but a very weak expression of the opinion of a large majority of the people. Here and there a little group shouts, '*Viva la Asamblea!*' The crowd shouts itself hoarse with cries of, '*Viva Gomez!*' '*Abajo la Asamblea!*' (Down with the Assembly). Now and then some extreme enthusiast lets out a vociferous, 'Death to the Assembly and the traitors!' And the crowd cheers him.

"Yet this Assembly is made up of men whose names are well known. It includes generals such as Lacret, Sanguilly, Ducasse, Cisneros, and Portuondo. Aristides Aguero is a doctor and Andrade is a lawyer. It includes also a little man with shiny black hair, eye-glasses, and an emphatically negro nose. This is Juan Gualberto Gomez, otherwise known as 'the black agitator.' Some of the Assembly are white, some are mulatto, and some are quite distinctly negro. Their number includes not a few of those whom, in earlier letters, I have distinguished as 'trouble-makers.' Their patriotism is often loud and vigorous in expression, but it is of doubtful quality. It lacks the ring of the genuine article.

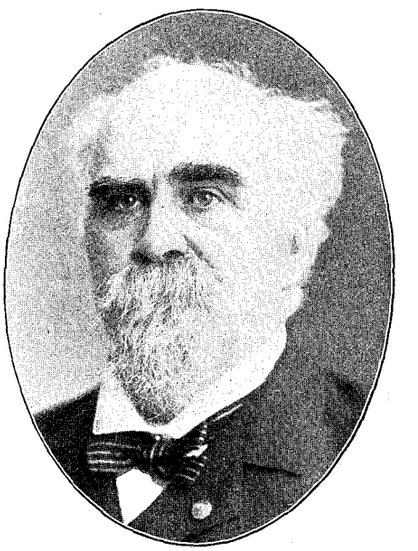
"Feeling disposed to take a lesson in the art of self-government *à la Cubano*, I attended the meeting of the Assembly which followed the one deposing Gomez. That meeting can only be characterized by pronouncing it an exhibition of base and contemptible ingratitude animated by personal spite, jealousy, and wounded vanity. The one which I attended was most remarkable for the disgraceful tendency which was manifested to heap unmerited opprobrium upon the man who had served his country for thirty years with courage and fidelity. They railed upon him with scurrilous tongue, denounced him as a traitor, accused him of falsehood, sneered at him, reviled him, and applauded the reviling. On the whole, it was rather a disgraceful spectacle. Gomez is hardly to be called a great man, but he stands above that Assembly as giants overtop pigmies.

"Technically, Gomez may be in error, tho even that is doubtful. This would be the case if the Assembly be recognized as the supreme military authority of the island and Gomez be held as subject to its authority. This he appears to admit by his acceptance of his deposition. On the other hand, Gomez was commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces long before this Assembly came into existence. Many of its members are his military subordinates, and it is quite a question whether the Assembly is in any way a legitimate and authorized successor of the body which made Gomez commander-in-chief."

MAKE-UP OF THE NEW SENATE.

Except in Pennsylvania, where the session of the legislature will continue until April 20, contests for membership in the United States Senate this year are over. The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) reviews the results as follows:

"As a result of the three vacancies created by Utah, Delaware, and California, the present Senate will consist for two years of only eighty-seven members, provided the legislature of Pennsylvania elects a successor to Mr. Quay. The failure to elect Republican Senators in Delaware and California, however, does not leave the sound-money adherents in the Senate without a safe majority. The retirement of Senator Allen of Nebraska, who is succeeded by Judge Hayward, the loss of a silver Senator from Utah, and the election of Mr. Simon to fill the Oregon vacancy, gives the sound-money advocates in the Senate at least forty-five votes, without counting Senators Clark and Warren of Wyoming, whose attitude upon any currency legislation that may be proposed in the next Congress may be regarded as problematical.



M. L. HAYWARD (REP.),
Senator-Elect from Nebraska.

"These forty-five votes are made up of twenty-six hold-over Republicans and one hold-over Democrat, who voted against the silver resolution a year ago, the new Senator from Oregon, and the seventeen Republican Senators elected to fill vacancies occurring this month. Even tho Pennsylvania should fail to elect a successor to Mr. Quay, there will be enough sound-money votes in the Senate to defeat any combination that might be formed by the silver Senators for menacing the stability of the currency. In a purely party division the Republicans can count on a clear majority of 25—the Senate being divided as follows: Republicans, 56; Democrats, 25, and Populists, 6, with three vacancies.

"On the question of supporting the foreign policy of the Administration the majority will be more decided. Sixteen Democrats, two Populists, and one Senator who voted against ratifying the treaty with Spain are hold-overs, while six of those who formed the minority have been retired from public life. Of those who voted for the treaty forty-one Republicans, eight Democrats, two Populists, two silver Senators, and one Independent hold over or have been reelected, and nine other Republicans are added. Using the vote on the treaty as a basis of calculation, it may be safely assumed that the Administration is assured of at least sixty-three votes on all questions affecting the foreign policy of the Government, and this does not count Mr. Culberson, of Texas, or Mr. Clark, the new Senator from Montana, whose attitude upon the new questions growing out of the war is unknown."

PERHAPS Secretary Alger's purpose in going on a junket to the West Indies is to erect memorial tablets over the places where his embalmed beef is buried.—*The American, Baltimore.*

ALWAYS THE GREATEST.—"What do you consider the greatest evidence of statesmanship?" asked the civil-service examiner.

"Ability to get an office and hold it," promptly replied the applicant.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

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GERMAN-AMERICANS AND ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION.

THE so-called anti-German crusade carried on in American newspapers, and the scheme for an Anglo-Saxon alliance have called forth signs of disapproval on the part of German-American citizens of the United States. A mass-meeting was proposed in Chicago to pass the following resolutions: 1. The German-Americans are opposed to the endeavor to bring on a war with Germany. 2. They are opposed to an alliance with England or any other country. Preliminary meetings of representative Germans have taken place, and the demonstration was indorsed by German-Americans all over the country. The German-Americans are convinced that the majority of English-speaking citizens here wish a war with Germany, however much that country desires to be left in peace, and that President McKinley, as the executor of the people's wishes, does his best to cause such a war, which would also please his English friends immensely.

L. W. Habercorn, the Washington correspondent of several influential German-American papers, says in the main:

The idea of a war with Germany springs from the deep antipathy of the American people to everything German, us German-Americans *not* excepted. For months people have become used to the idea of a war with Germany, in which they hope to be victorious with the help England would grant. These people have no idea of the magnitude of such a war, they underrate the opponent and overrate themselves. They want to humiliate Germany and rob her of her colonies. The State Department does everything to fan the flame. Secretary Hay has repeatedly refused to contradict the *Hetzlügen** of the press. Driven into a corner by the German Ambassador, who pointed out that such stories as, for instance, the accusations against the German consul at Hongkong were credited to the State Department, Mr. Hay said he had no time for such matters.

What is he appointed for, then?

But if he has real cause for complaint why does he not show it?

We German-Americans have every reason to prevent an unjust conflict with Germany. We are not a popular element, especially in politics, but we have a word to say in the matter. A large part of the press continually preaches hatred against Germany and insults that country in the vilest manner. Our Government is silent. Or are we to take the opinions of such papers closely connected with the Government as the Philadelphia *Press*, the organ of Postmaster-General Smith, as government opinion? Then—a war with Germany is desired.

Many German-American editors, assuming that editors of papers printed in English rarely know any language but their own, publish editorials in English. We take the following from such an editorial in the *Freie Presse*, Chicago:

"The American citizens of German descent are with the United States 'right or wrong,' but will not stand idle when they see that a conspiracy exists to force us German-Americans to fight for English interests against our fatherland. *The Times-Herald* is of the opinion that since the withdrawal of the last German ship from Manila all chances for trouble are past, and that the intended mass-meeting is unnecessary. We beg to differ. It is not Germany, but a strong element in the United States that conspires to drive the two countries into war. . . . If the President were not in favor of an Anglomaniacal policy he would discharge his Cabinet. Any doubt of his animosity against Germany is removed by his attitude in the Samoan question. German interests in Samoa are about three times larger than the interests of all other nations combined. Still greater is the proportion of real estate owned by the Germans. . . . Yet in the same issue of *The Times-Herald* in which we are advised not to demonstrate a despatch is printed that 'there is [in Apia] a strong feeling in favor of British annexation.' . . . It seems evident that President McKinley wants a war with Germany."

In its German columns the *Freie Presse* says:

"The jingoes and know-nothings are not only the enemies of Germany, but of the German-Americans, and the latter should refuse to treat with them. That gang does not *want* to be just to us, and we have no other course but to show them our strength. Fear will then force them to grant equal rights to all; from their honesty and sense of propriety nothing is to be expected."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which, like all other German-American papers, thinks "the United States should drop the humanity swindle and come out boldly as a nation imbued with the lust of conquest," also complains that justice and truth are strangers to the columns of the great majority of papers printed in English. "Keep on lying, something is sure to stick, is their maxim," says the paper. The *Germania*, Milwaukee, and the *Rundschau*, Chicago, point out that the jingoes reveal their character by their hints that Germany avoids a conflict with this country from fear, not for love of peace. The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"The German-Americans of our city should follow the example of Chicago, not so much as Germans, as for the sake of this republic, as Americans who care for the welfare of this country. We should demonstrate as in Chicago, and if the warning is not sufficient, treat these contemptible instigators to *German blows*. There is *one* spot where this sorry gang is very vulnerable."

The *Freie Zeitung*, Newark, says:

"It looks very much as if the object was to 'pay up' the German-Americans for their opposition to the adventurous policy of the Government in the far East. That is rather a dangerous game for the politicians, as the German-Americans have a good memory. If the plan succeeds, if actually a war is begun against Germany without that country's fault, then it will be seen that the *furor Teutonicus* of which Bismarck spoke is also extant in the German-American, and that it is sufficient to crush the political aspirations of those who dared to arouse it."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, thinks the Anglo-American element had better get the idea out of their heads that "assimilation" means the disappearance of German traits. "Americanizing Germans means Germanizing Americans," says the paper in answer to a remark by *The Globe-Democrat* that "German blood is assimilated in one or two generations." Of other papers which devote much space to the combat against the anti-German agitation may be mentioned the Detroit *Abendpost*, the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* and *Abendpost*, the Toledo *Express*, Milwaukee *Excelsior*, and Evansville *Demokrat*. The only exceptions are, in fact, the Socialist and anarchist organs, which ridicule all aspirations of racial and patriotic import.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* Term for falsehoods published by newspapers for the express purpose of estranging two nations.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRYAN-BELMONT CONTROVERSY.

THE political-party sensation of the moment is the cropping out again of sharp lines of division between Chicago platform and anti-Chicago platform forces. Perry Belmont, a prominent "sound-money" Democrat in the campaign of 1896 and president of the Democratic Club of New York City, popularly designated as Mr. Richard Croker's organization, invited Mr. Bryan to attend a banquet in honor of Thomas Jefferson on April 13. Mr. Bryan answered:

"Remembering that you openly repudiated the Democratic platform in the last campaign, I desire to know before answering invitation whether you have, since the election, publicly announced your conversion to the principles set forth in that platform."

Mr. Belmont replied that individual opinions had not been consulted in extending invitations, and further correspondence between the men concerned itself with the anti-free-silver views published in book form by Mr. Belmont. About the same time a letter was made public in which Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee inquired in effect whether the New York

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delegation to the next national convention would sulk again upon the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

The occasion was deemed opportune for another Jeffersonian banquet in New York, and a committee arranged for a one-dollar dinner (the price of the Democratic Club's dinner was $10 per plate) for Mr. Bryan to attend.

Republican-Party papers professed amusement at these evidences of Democratic discord, ridiculed the "Democratic search for Democratic principles," reported signs of anti-Bryan organization in the interest of ex-Senator Gorman as a Presidential candidate, and pointed to the Republican Party as the only party to which opponents of the radicalism represented by the Chicago platform could go.

"Sound-money" independent papers which in the last Presidential campaign supported the Palmer and Buckner movement, or supported McKinley in spite of their opposition to Republican tariff legislation, denounce Mr. Bryan as an incapable leader, shortsighted and dictatorial, or else they deplore the lack of a well-organized opposition party to the party in power.

Democratic papers which heartily supported the Chicago platform in 1896 back up Mr. Bryan in writing to Mr. Belmont:

"You may be right and I may be wrong, but I take it for granted that we are equally conscientious, and I trust that I may not show myself less courageous than you. You proclaimed to your fellow citizens in 1896 that my election upon the Democratic platform would endanger the nation's welfare. You will pardon me if I suggest now that a banquet presided over by you will injure rather than aid the Democratic Party. I believe in harmonizing personal differences, and, in my opinion, no party advantage is to be derived from political communion between Jefferson Democrats who stand upon the Chicago platform and the Republican allies who masquerade as Democrats between campaigns in order to give more potency to their betrayal of Democratic principles on election day."

A number of representative editorial utterances on the controversy are appended:

Chicago Platform a People's Platform.—"In the midst of his gloom, Editor Watterson gives us a bird's-eye view of the disasters that have attended the Democratic Party since the war; and it surely is a sorrowful spectacle. We agree with Editor Watterson that these disasters were due to bad leadership, and any sensible Democrat can put his finger on the source and fountain of the trouble. It was the result of the surrender of Democratic principles at the dictation of Democratic delegates from the East who represented Republican States. It was the result of dodging and hedging and evading important issues, and it finally ended in a division of the party in the South. This division was in the main a good thing, for it aroused the Democratic masses and demonstrated to them the necessity of taking the affairs of their party out of the hands of the false leaders of the East.

"And 1896 was the year of the revolution. If any political platform was ever made by the direct voice of the people, it was that platform. If any candidate was ever chosen by the Democratic masses, Mr. Bryan is that candidate. Not for forty years had the party issued so complete a declaration of Democratic principles, or nominated a candidate so truly representative of those principles. Editor Watterson, however, seems to have an idea that the Democratic masses had no hand in the affair. Where he could have picked up such a notion it is impossible to conceive. There were very few Democratic county conventions or mass-meetings in 1896 preliminary to the Chicago convention that did not announce and demand the most vital declarations to be found in the platform. And this was done in the face of the tremendous influence of the Cleveland Administration, and in spite of the fact that many of the most influential leaders of the party 'looked the other way' and tried to stem the tide.

"Why should Mr. Watterson suppose that the Chicago platform as it is will be reaffirmed and the whole matter left there? There will be a new draft of that document, and while the principles will be left intact, the old declarations will be amplified to fit existing conditions, and new ones added to meet the exigencies. But even this statement will not lift the gloom in which Editor Watterson gropes. He wants us to go back to the Democracy of Tilden, but the truth is we have a better brand—the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson."—*The Constitution* (*Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

The Widening Breach.—"Mr. Bryan is consciously battling for a renomination against the conviction of Democrats that he can not be elected and ought not to be renominated; against their conviction that the reissue of the 16-to-1 plank in 1900 will insure defeat—and ought to do so. He does not share those convictions or, if the term be preferred, those apprehensions. But the Democratic leaders of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the two Virginias, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Oregon, California, and some other States do. We say the leaders do. Mr. Bryan is persuaded the rank and file do not. He is seeking to arouse the rank and file against the leaders, either to intimidate the latter or to stimulate would-be leaders to excite the rank and file to revolt. His purpose was not only to hit Mr. Belmont, but Croker, McLaughlin, Hill, Whitney, Shepard, Hewitt, Peabody, Fairchild, Flower, and every other Democratic leader in this State. His further purpose was to serve notice of war on all other Democrats in other States who would shift the party toward sanity in 1900. He is a candidate for renomination with the manner of a despot and the desperation of an anarch.

"Possibly he may lose a renomination. Probably he will gain it. He will, if he can make it not worth having. In that case, it might go to him unanimously. He would value it none the less, for he would believe he would win, as he believed he would in 1896. He can not but learn—or he should not but learn—from Mr. Belmont's letter that the Democrats against him, on the platform of 1896, will be against him, on that platform, in 1900, and that they will show added numbers. This is the great significance of the widening breach. The Republicans were—are—hurt by Algerism, hurt by the increasing anti-trust sentiment, hurt by the liability of reaction to hard times from abounding speculation; but free silver, plus Bryan, would make such loads as easy to bear as laurels are to wear. And Mr. Bryan is daily making the reelection of Mr. McKinley not only certain—but necessary."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

Gold Democracy and Party Chaos.—"If Mr. Bryan is bound to a cause apparently discredited beyond all hope, the Gold Democrats have done their share toward making an effective opposition to the party in power wellnigh impossible. It is a striking fact that a large proportion of the Gold Democratic papers during the past year have become administration organs on the issues of expansion, militarism, and imperialism. Here is a casual list of so-called Gold Democratic newspapers now favoring imperialism: New York *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, New Haven *Register*, Philadelphia *Record*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, New Orleans *Picayune*, Galveston *News*.

"They all pretend to be Democratic and to speak in an organic sense for the Democratic Party, yet those papers have played directly into the hands of the Administration in their crazy and

THE RIVALS.—*The Herald, New York.*

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rampant imperialism, and thus have tried to strangle practically the only new political issue that could possibly succeed the allied 'isms' of 1896 as a paramount one in the coming Presidential election. With those newspapers, too, have gone many prominent Gold Democratic leaders. General Palmer, Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont, Richard Croker, Henry Watterson, and others who claim to be Democrats have 'come out' for this wretched, unrepublican Asiatic expansion. Now there was a chance for reuniting the Democratic Party on a new issue. Bryan promptly lined up against imperialism, altho he was weak in his position toward the treaty. Mr. Cleveland stood with him. But the main body of those Gold Democrats who claim to be concerned for the party's future threw away the opportunity, and, like urchins running after a circus-band wagon, trooped on behind the President and the tinseled goddess, Destiny.

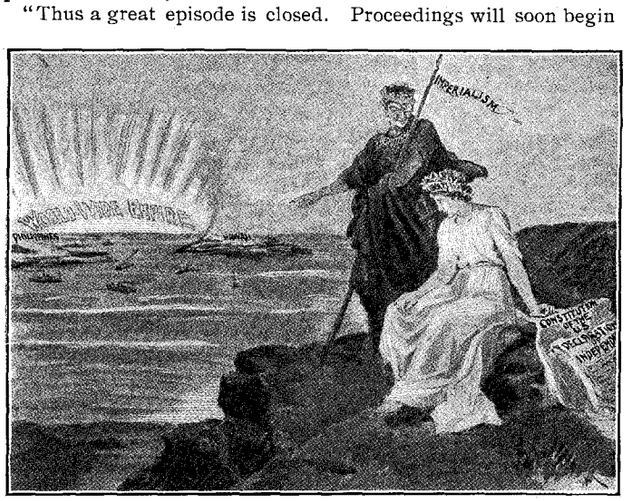
"The result in the party is chaos, and these imperialistic and capitalistic Gold (Democratic) destinyites are not without responsibility for it. They have thrown away a possible chance for party harmony on a new and tremendously important issue by embracing imperialism; so why should they censure Bryan if he falls back on silverism? On the whole, it is now an open question with many serious-minded citizens who voted for McKinley in 1896 whether Bryan and silver do not make a more attractive combination than imperialism and Tammany."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

"The probabilities are that Mr. Bryan does not expect to be elected at all, or, at least, as a Democrat. He may hope to become the candidate of the Adullamites, or of a Populist organization, in which sound money, the vested rights of property, the independence of the federal judiciary, monopolies, and trusts, and accumulated wealth generally, shall be confused and blended together as indiscriminate objects of attack. Apparently, it is Mr. Bryan's resolve that if he can not be elected as a Democrat, and upon the Chicago platform, no other Democrat shall be elected upon any other platform."—*The Sun (Ind. Dem.), Baltimore.*

War Officially Ended.—"The signing of the Peace Treaty by the Queen Regent of Spain brings the Spanish-American war officially to an end. The fighting part of the war, as occasionally happens in such cases, was shorter than the proceedings which brought peace. Minister Woodford was given his passports in Madrid on April 21, 1898, and the war officially began, altho Spain did not formally make any declaration until the 24th that war existed, and on the 25th Congress passed an act which proclaimed that war had been begun on the 21st. On August 12 the protocol was signed in Washington and an armistice proclaimed. The Treaty of Peace was signed in Paris on December 10. It was ratified by the Senate on February 6, 1899, and the ratification for Spain, by the hand of the Queen Regent, took place on March 17.

"Thus a great episode is closed. Proceedings will soon begin which will lead to the resumption of the former relations between the two countries. In a few weeks diplomatic intercourse between Madrid and Washington will be reestablished, and the old relations of amity between the two countries will be resumed. Spain's delay in accepting the results of the war has been somewhat exasperating to some Americans, but those who are familiar with Spain's habits in such cases made ample allowances for all this. In fact, Spain showed much greater promptness in this instance than she has usually done in embarrassing situations in the past. Her vacillation and postponements in the case of the Mississippi navigation question a century ago lasted from 1783 to 1795. She was nearly two years in accepting the Florida annexation treaty which her Minister in Washington helped to frame. Her delays and postponements in her diplomatic dealings with England and France often extended over several years.

"It is safe to predict that the relations between Spain and the United States hereafter will be much more cordial, after the sting of defeat begins to diminish, than they ever were in the past, except during the brief period in which Spain was a quasi ally of the United States in the latter part of the American war of independence, when Galvez was the political and military head of Spain's province of Louisiana. Contiguity of territory, with the differences in political ideals and habits, were continuous sources of irritation between the two nations in the past. The quarrels began immediately after the United States's career as a nation began in 1783, and they continued at intervals down to the present time, at last resulting in war over the Cuban issue. The possibility of future trouble, however, is diminished by the removal of Spain from the American continent. The territory of the two nations nowhere lies close together except in the Caroline Islands, and there is not any serious chance of a quarrel in that quarter. The war which has just officially closed has ended a century of troubles between Spain and the United States, and the probabilities point to an unbroken condition of amity in their relations with each other from this time onward."—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*



THE NEW TEMPTATION ON THE MOUNT: "Behold, all this will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."
—*The American Sentinel, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BRYAN evidently doesn't like Croker's policy of benevolent assimilation.—*The Press, New York.*

CHINA has issued a blue book. She ought to be able to beat the world at that kind of publication.—*The News, Baltimore.*

IT is probably the sentiment of the Cuban Assembly that it should have had the $20,000,000 and Spain the $3,000,000.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

GOOD THING—PUSH IT ALONG.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS THE TRUE PROVINCE OF POETRY?

THE pages of a leading London weekly have been the scene of an interesting controversy between two well-known men of letters over the question of the true business and function of poetry. The discussion arose out of an article by Mr. John Davidson, in which he stated that it seemed to him most unpoetical and unwise to look at the world through *The Tempest;* that the newspaper was one of the most potent factors in molding the character of contemporary poetry; and that now the "offal of the world" was going to be sung, in all keys and voices. He said, "Poetry has other functions, other aims; but this also has become its province." But we will let Mr. Davidson state his contention in his own words (*The Speaker*, London):

"Poetry has been democratized. Nothing could prevent that. The songs are of the highways and the byways. The city slums and the deserted villages are haunted by sorrowful figures, men of power and endurance, feeding their melancholy not with heroic fable, the beauty of the moon, and the studious cloisters, but with the actual sight of the misery in which so many millions live. To this mood the vaunted sweetness and light of the ineffective apostle of culture are like a faded rose in a charnel-house, a flash of moonshine on the Dead Sea. It is not now to the light that 'the passionate heart of the poet' will turn. In vain the old man cried:

Authors—essayist, atheist, novelist, realist, rimester, play your part,
Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of art.
Rip your brothers' vices open, strip your own foul passions bare;
Down with Reticence, down with Reverence—forward—naked—let them stare.

This ironical Balaam-curse has become a message. It must all out. The poet is in the street, the hospital. He intends the world to know that it is out of joint. He will not let it alone. With whatever trumpet or jew's-harp he can command he will clang and buzz at its ear, disturbing its sleep, its pleasures; discoursing of darkness and of the terror that walks by night. 'Down with reticence'—that kills the patient; 'down with reverence'—for whatever has become abominable. Do they delight in this? No; it is only that it is inevitable. Democracy is here; and we have to go through with it. . . . Perhaps it was first of all the newspaper that couched the eyes of poetry. Burns's eyes were open. Blake's also for a time; and Wordsworth had profound insight into the true character of man and of the world; but all the rest saw men as trees walking; Tennyson and Browning are Shakespearian. The prismatic cloud that Shakespeare hung out between poets and the world! It was the newspapers, I think, that brought us round to what may be called an order of pre-Shakespearianism. It was out of the newspapers that Thomas Hood got 'The Song of the Shirt'—in its place the most important English poem of the nineteenth century; the 'woman in unwomanly rags plying her needle and thread' is the type of the world's misery. 'The Song of the Shirt' is the most terrible poem in the English language. Only a high heart and strong brain broken on the wheel of life, but master of its own pain and anguish, able to jest in the jaws of death, could have sung this song, of which every single stanza wrings the heart. Poetry passed by on the other side. It could not endure the woman in unwomanly rags. It hid its head like the fabled ostrich in some sand-bed of Arthurian legend, or took shelter in the paradoxical optimism of 'The Ring and the Book.' . . . But the woman in unwomanly rags, and all the insanity and iniquity of which she is the type, will now be sung. Poetry will concern itself with her and hers for some time to come."

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch answers Mr. Davidson at some length in the pages of the same periodical, but sums up his argument briefly as follows:

"(1) That the first business of poetry, and that for which she is preeminently fitted by all her methods, is to express beauty.

"(2) That this business logically includes the research after spiritual truth, which is the most beautiful thing in the world.

"(3) But that it has by no reasonable showing anything to do, save accidentally, with 'phenomenal truth,' which science can handle much better, and which in constructive art becomes mere imitation of appearances. For this kind of accuracy may as easily result in ugliness as in beauty, if not more easily.

"And, as a corollary (4), that any one who says 'the offal of the world is being said in statistics, in prose fiction; it is besides going to be sung,' stands at least open to the charge of having confused these two vastly different kinds of 'truth.' And his announcement can only be accepted with the very important reservation that if poetry is to sing the offal of the world she must make the distinction which the theorist has neglected to draw, or she not only is false to her traditions but abuses her native purposes."

To this Mr. Davidson replies:

"(1) The function of poetry, as I understand it, is to pierce to *what* may be behind phenomena.

"(2) I am not yet certain that spiritual truth is the most beautiful thing in the world.

"(3) Behind phenomena I have found an inexorable irony. Phenomena themselves are often beautiful; but perhaps they are only accidentally connected with spiritual truth, skin-deep, the complexion of this irony. I may ultimately find that irony includes beauty, and is greater than beauty. If poetry, aided by science, should find that truth is ugly, poetry will say so; but, as nothing is ugly to science, perhaps poetry may learn a lesson."

UP-TO-DATENESS IN THE LITERATURE OF THE JAPANESE.

IN their books as well as in their war-ships and frock-coats the Japanese are keeping right at the heels of the West. They write problem novels, "new-woman" novels, and political novels with a self-consciousness equaling that of Europe and America. Their poetry is still a little dreamy and their history remains buried in dreary manuscripts and fabulous tradition, but Mr. W. G. Aston thinks this is because the people have become so suddenly and overwhelming conquered by Western ideas. In their eagerness to keep pace with the West, they have for the moment at least forgotten that they have had a long past.

Mr. Aston, who was the late Japanese Secretary to the English Legation at Tokyo, has written a condensed history of Japanese literature from its beginning, some twelve centuries ago.

Until within the last forty years no Englishman had read a page of a Japanese book, and on account of the great difficulties in mastering the language, the real essence of Japanese literature is still unknown. Mr. Aston is the first scholar to translate extracts from writers of the different periods, and his conclusion goes to contradict the generally accepted statement that a nation in the days of its childhood is more poetical than at any time thereafter. If Greece was so in the days of Homer, he does not find Japan so in the archaic period (before 700 A.D.). All of its early literature is extremely crude and poor in imagination. The Japanese were, of course, a very different people from the Greeks, but, contrary to opinion, the imagination of these people has increased with the age of the country. He thinks no incident in their literature serves better to illustrate the contrast in character between themselves and the Anglo-Saxon than their Enoch-Arden story. In Japan this story ends in an all-around tragedy committed by the returned wanderer. Tennyson's version we all know.

But Japan is making such strides in its imitation and adaptation of Western civilization, at least so far as general appearance goes, that what it is now showing in its literature is of more interest and importance than anything it has done in the past. It was in 1859 that the country was first opened to Western commerce. In 1867 the Mikados overthrew the old corrupt feudal government, but not until 1879 did Japanese writers begin to show that they had been reading translations of English and French poetry and novels. The first of these translations was Lord Lytton's "Ernest

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Maltravers." It produced a profound sensation and was followed in a few years by Dumas's "Three Musketeers," the best of Rider Haggard, Jules Verne, Cervantes's "Don Quixote," and "Telemaque" and "Robinson Crusoe." With the coming of these translations the old Bakin school of fiction was as completely overthrown as the old Shō-gun government.

The writer most powerful in bringing about this revolution was Tsuboüchi Yūzō, who has been not only a sort of Japanese Taine, but has written and adapted a number of very clever dramas.

Of one of the most characteristic writers of the present period of Japanese literature Mr. Aston says:

"The specialty of Sudo Nansui is the political novel. The author belongs to the progressive party in politics and social science, and his pages bristle with allusions to 'things European.' He quotes glibly 'To be or not to be, that is a question' (*sic*), and talks familiarly of Shakespeare, Dumas, Gladstone, and O'Connell. The extent and variety of his reading may be inferred from an airy reference in one of his prefaces to Lytton, Bakin, Scott, Tanehiko, Hugo, Shunsui, Dickens, and Ikku.

"'The Ladies of New Style' (1887) is a good example of his works. It is a novel of the future, when Tokyo shall have become a great port with all the appliances of an advanced civilization, such as wharves, docks, tramways, and smoking factory chimneys. The heroine, whose charms are depicted with a profuse expenditure of ornate diction, is a dairymaid. Let not the reader suppose that this occupation is meant to suggest pastoral simplicity. On the contrary, it indicates to the Japanese public that the lady is in the forefront of the progressive movement. Formerly cow's milk was not used in Japan, and when this novel appeared none but a truly enlightened person would dare to affront the old-fashion prejudices against it. This dairymaid's favorite reading is Herbert Spencer's treatise on education. She is a member of the Ladies' Club where croquet and lawn tennis are played and woman's right discussed. Other characters are an adherent of Arabi Pasha, who, after his defeat by the 'great warrior, General Wolseley,' was banished from Egypt and took service with a Japanese gentleman; a Chinese cook who is naturally assigned the rôle of a subordinate villain, and a number of politicians of the Conservative and Liberal parties. Among the incidents we have a balloon ascent, a contested election, and a dynamite explosion which is prevented from doing harm by the sagacity of a dog of European breed. All this, it will be observed, indicates a high degree of civilization."

The dairymaid is finally made to marry the advanced politician, who on the auspicious occasion wears a clean, standing-up collar and a white silk necktie, with white gloves, and a small white orange blossom in the left buttonhole of his coat.

Mr. Aston thinks "The Ladies of New Style" has really considerable merit. There is plenty of incident and a coherent plot, and the writer can not only quote Herbert Spencer and Mill, but, what is more to the purpose, has an excellent command of his own language, more especially of the Chinese element in it, which is so prominent at the present time.

Mr. Aston discusses the works of a number of other distinguished novelists, among them Yamada Taketaro, who has made the attempt to substitute the modern colloquial grammar for the grammatical forms and rules of the traditional literary dialect. At present the Japanese have two languages, one for spoken and another for written speech. Of course, the spoken speech is more popular than the written speech, and this writer, as well as others, has succeeded in putting his best thoughts in it, when they are accessible to the great masses of the people.

Ozaki Tokutaro, perhaps the most popular novelist in Japan, has adopted colloquial speech. Acquaintance with English is evinced by the short sentences, the copious use of the personal pronouns, and the frequent introduction of words which, altho composed of Chinese elements, can only be fully understood when we have recognized the English words which they are intended to represent. Such English-Chinese-Japanese words are by no means peculiar to Ozaki. They now form a considerable part of the vocabulary of the newspaper and magazine writers. Ozaki frequently gives the impression of having thought in English, and then presented his readers with a literal translation into Japanese.

Mr. Aston's impression of the drama and fiction of the last twenty years is, on the whole, favorable. The moral standards are less artificial, there are few offenses against good taste and decency, and there is a prevailing sobriety of tone and an avoidance of the glaring improbabilities of every kind which abound in the writings of such authors as Chikamatsu and Bakin in the middle of the century.

Japanese novelists are no longer bohemian outcasts, but are now respectable members of society; some of them graduates of the Imperial University. Altho the popular prices for their works are very low, some of these writers make a good deal of money, build fine houses, and travel over the world.

Mr. Aston has no great admiration for Japanese efforts in pure poetry. He says that nearly all the poetry of this people is badly marred or disfigured by ornament of questionable taste, and imperfectly freed from prosaic dross. But the conditions for producing good poetry are now more favorable than ever before. The language of the people has now more thoroughly assimilated the Chinese element, and it has thereby gained considerably in fitness for poetical purposes and in phonetic qualities. More important still, the country has been wonderfully stimulated by European ideas and the contact of its writers with such poets as Shakespeare, Hugo, Tennyson, Campbell, Gray, and Charles Kingsley, and others. But the process of absorbing new ideas which has mainly occupied the Japanese nation during the last thirty years is incomplete in one very important respect. Christianity has made little progress there and has placed its stamp nowhere upon Japanese literature.

Stevenson's Criticism of Poe.—Between 1874 and 1875 Robert Louis Stevenson was a frequent contributor to *The Academy*. In one of his contributions, lately reprinted by that paper, he talked about the prose work, particularly the stories, of Edgar Allan Poe. Altho Stevenson referred to a certain consanguinity of genius between Poe and "his far greater and better compatriot, Hawthorne," his attitude, on the whole, was frankly not a sympathetic one. He wrote:

"I can not find it in my heart to like either his portrait or his character; and tho it is possible that we see him more or less refracted through the strange medium of his works, yet I do fancy that we can detect, alike in these, in his portrait, and in the facts of his life as now most favorably told, a certain jarring note, a taint of something that we do not care to dwell upon or find a name for. . . . . .

"I fancy we shall not be mistaken in regarding some of the last stories in the second volume as being also among the last he wrote. There is no trace in these of the brilliant and often solid workmanship of his better moments. The stories are ill-conceived and written carelessly. There is much laughter, but it is a very ghastly sort of laughter at best—the laughter of those, in his own words, 'who laugh, but smile no more.' He seems to have lost respect for himself, for his art, and for his audience. When he dealt before with horrible images, he dealt with them for some definite enough creative purpose, and with a certain measure and gravity suitable to the occasion; but he scatters them abroad in these last tales with an indescribable and sickening levity, with something of the ghoul or the furious lunatic that surpasses what one had imagined to oneself of hell. There is a duty to the living more important than any charity to the dead; and it would be criminal in the reviewer to spare one harsh word in the expression of his own loathing and horror lest by its absence another victim should be permitted to soil himself with the perusal of the

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infamous 'King Pest.' He who could write 'King Pest' had ceased to be a human being. For his own sake, and out of an infinite compassion for so lost a spirit, one is glad to think of him as dead."

THOMAS HARDY AS A POET.

A FEW months ago Mr. Thomas Hardy published, under the title "Wessex Poems and Other Verses," a volume containing some fifty pieces of verse, illustrated by thirty drawings from his own pencil. Altho first published at this late day, some of the poems were written as much as thirty years ago. The illustrations Mr. Hardy himself speaks of as "rough sketches inserted for personal and local reasons rather than for their intrinsic qualities."

MR. THOMAS HARDY.

As a first book of poems, coming from one so illustrious in another field of literature, the volume has attracted much attention. Concerning its real importance the literary journals have various opinions. Some critics find the only significance of the poems in the additional light they throw upon the personality of the great novelist. Others regard them as a distinct and vital contribution to the literature of the day. A humorist in *The Daily Telegraph* (London) uttered his comment in the following form: "Nature said to Mr. Hardy, 'You shall not be a poet'; Mr. Hardy answered, 'I will.'" *Literature* declares the volume "conclusive as to the unfitness of this medium of expression for Mr. Hardy's genius." According to *The St. James's Gazette*, also, Mr. Hardy is not a poet, "but he has an odd twist in his literary composition which even in his prose gives it a poetical touch, and which when he is using a metrical form can not desert him." Mr. William L. Alden, who finds Mr. Hardy's ideas poetical, but his versification as a rule hopelessly bad, writes: "I think it may be said without dogmatism that good versification is as much an essential part of poetry as good drawing is of painting, or good modeling is of sculpture, and a man ought not to attempt to write poetry who has not mastered versification, no matter how good his ideas may be." *The Daily Chronicle* considers any technical criticism of Mr. Hardy's verse an uncalled-for pedantry, and goes on to say:

"Those who are interested to see a strong and somber character expressing itself, in an imperfectly mastered medium, no doubt, but with marked originality and high literary power, will be fascinated by the contents of this singular book. Toward the completion of Mr. Hardy's mental portraiture it gives invaluable aid."

The climax of the adverse criticism is reached by *The Saturday Review* (London) in the following sentences:

"As we read this curious and wearisome volume, these many slovenly, slipshod, uncouth verses, stilted in sentiment, poorly conceived and worse wrought, our respect lessens to vanishing-point, and we lay it down with the feeling strong upon us that Mr. Hardy has, by his own deliberate act, discredited that judgment and presentation of life on which his reputation rested. It is impossible to understand why the bulk of this volume was published at all—why he did not himself burn the verse, lest it should fall into the hands of the indiscreet literary executor, and mar his fame when he was dead."

On the other hand, Mr. Louis Zangwill writes (*The Cosmopolitan*): "Mr. Hardy's versification is undeniably open to much criticism on purely technical grounds; nevertheless, I am inclined to think his poetry is great in the same degree as his prose romances." *The Athenæum* considers the volume an important contribution to modern poetry. At the end of a long article the reviewer summarizes as follows:

"We do not conceal our opinion that Mr. Hardy's success in poetry is of a very narrow range. He is entirely dependent for his inspiration upon this curiously intense and somewhat dismal vision of life, which is upon him almost as an obsession. Where he is not carried along by this, his movement is faltering, and his touch prosaic. But within such close limits his achievement seems to us to be considerable, and to be of a kind with which modern poetry can ill afford to dispense. There is no finish or artifice about it; the note struck is strenuous, austere, forcible; it is writing that should help to give backbone to a literature which certainly errs on the side of flabbiness. And this applies to diction as well as sentiment."

Mr. Lionel Johnson writes of these "arresting, strenuous, sometimes admirable, poems" (*The Outlook*, London):

"Mr. Hardy has not sought to use the Dorset speech with the beauty of Barnes, but rather for its racy realism of accent, its cogent terseness, and vividness of effect, which never fail; the rusticity is warm and true. But it is not possible to classify the various poems with any definiteness; all abound in 'criticism of life,' and death makes a lean and dusty figure in the most of them. We are confronted with the perplexities of soul incident to life in a world 'where nature such dilemmas could devise'; we are tangled and torn in the thickets of life's malign contrivance, and make our smiling, sad confessions of our strange selfhood. . . . Mr. Hardy's verse is not on speaking terms with that of his colleagues in prose, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Stevenson, children of the sunlight. This verse is bitter-sweet at best, a thing of poignancy and aching and endurance, relieved with laughter not of the jovial kind; it is most modern and medieval. Its intensities have a curious value for lovers of plain speech about life, even tho its philosophy seem thwart and wrong."

As the poem which strikes the keynote of the book, Mr. Johnson quotes:

"If but some vengeful god would call to me
From up the sky, and laugh: 'Thou suffering thing,
Know that thy sorrow is my ecstasy,
That thy love's loss is my hate's profiting!'
Then would I bear, and clench myself, and die,
Steeled by the sense of ire unmerited;
Half-eased, too, that a Powerfuller than I
Had willed and meted me the tears I shed.
But not so. How arrives it joy lies slain,
And why unblooms the best hope ever sown?
—Crass Casualty obstructs the sun and rain,
And dicing Time for gladness casts a moan. . . .
These purblind Doomsters had as readily strown
Blisses about my pilgrimage as pain."

And here is a little poem which is clear and simple in expres-

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sion, with an indefinable suggestion of Emily Dickinson in its cadences, particularly in the second stanza:

"I look into my glass,
And view my wasting skin,
And say, 'Would God it came to pass
My heart had shrunk as thin!'

For then, I, undistrest
By hearts grown cold to me,
Could lonely wait my endless rest
With equanimity.

But Time, to make me grieve,
Part steals, lets part abide;
And shakes this fragile frame at eve
With throbbings of noontide."

The distinctly Wessex poems, altho of intense dramatic interest, do not lend themselves readily to quotation.

HOMICIDE IN FICTION.

MR. JOHN M. ROBERTSON writes disapprovingly of "the sanguinary school of fiction" which he thinks is being much too sedulously cultivated by British writers. Now, instead of the "problem novel," it is the "murder novel" which appears as a menace to society. And this literature of homicide, we are to understand, is a peculiarly British product. Even America stands exonerated, as Mr. James and Mr. Howells obstinately pursue the presentment of mere character and its reactions. But in England the psychological novel "feels the competition of the sarcological, and is moved to adopt modern methods," while the short story "wears the red badge of carnage in two cases out of three." Mr. Robertson is gently ironical throughout the article. He observes that the taste appealed to by the sanguinary school is eminently virtuous, and continues (*The New Century Review*, March):

"Art with us is felt to be on perfectly safe moral ground when it sympathetically represents breaches of the sixth commandment, provided it only stops there and never raises the question of the seventh. This is the great stay of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, as regards all comparisons between itself and the French. Our healthy taste, and at the same time our delicacy, are proved by the satisfaction we take in tales of abnormal bloodshed, where the corrupt public of Daudet and Zola and Huysmans, indifferent to such pure entertainment, persistently contemplates things that go on among average people. Hence the prevalent decadence of French literature."

Mr. Robertson is inclined to think that it was with Dickens that the taste for blood began to come into English fiction. Wilkie Collins used murder in his plots, and so did Miss Braddon. But it was Stevenson "who first effectively brought the glamour of *gules* into our artistic romance in these latter days." Yet Stevenson, in his later work, reverted to the psychological. Mr. Robertson says:

"If Stevenson flagged, however, the neo-romantic school has not yet lost its taste for the higher homicide. Carnage is its handmaid—if one may so modify Wordsworth. Mr. Kipling has outgone Stevenson in his wholesale manipulation of the murder-motive. In 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,' in particular, he has given to his large public such a touch of the thrill of slaughter as no previous artist had been able to communicate; and in his 'Jungle Book' he contrives, in the intellectual interests of the young, to raise the life of the lower animals to the epic heights of massacre hitherto reserved for the head of the mammalia.

"Thus the rising generation is being kept up to date. There used to be a good deal of cutting-off of heads in the fairy tales of a generation ago, Hans Christian Andersen having no aversion to the lusty key set in 'Jack the Giant-Killer.' When a humanitarian lady, some years ago, protested against such literature—and some other sorts—as demoralizing to the young, a certain learned journalist scornfully retorted that children are not morally affected in that fashion; and are thus more sensible than some of the adults who supervise them. And doubtless he was right, so far as the question then went. But the boy whose young idea is taught to shoot by the 'Jungle Book' seems to be in a different case; and the British patriot may hopefully reckon that the generation that is being thus guided will be well nurtured for the duties of empire as regards the handling of inferior races, and will be quite peculiarly prepared for the coming Armageddon that so inspires the imagination of our patriots. And, as the cares of empire widen for us in Africa, we may take similar comfort in the services of Mr. Rider Haggard, whose picture of the Achillean figure of Umslopogaas, the skull-prodder, has doubtless roused many a youth to high resolves conducive to the civilizing aims of Mr. Rhodes.

"After the successes of Stevenson and Kipling and Mr. Haggard, the murder novel was bound to be energetically cultivated; and in Mr. Anthony Hope it has found a master. That versatile artist, finding no great appetite in the public for such moderately exciting fiction as 'A Man of the People,' seems to have passed at one resolute stride from the delicate drawing-room humor of the 'Dolly Dialogues' to the ruddy and sanguine romance of the 'The Prisoner of Zenda'—from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter, as the slang of last generation had it. . . . . .

"More industrious novel-readers than I can doubtless lengthen indefinitely the list of examples of the art-form under notice. It has many varieties, from the vein of Mr. Rider Haggard to that of Mr. Wells; it even promises to tinge the novel of character, so called. George Eliot spared us the threatened hanging in 'Adam Bede'; but Mrs. Ward carried hers through to the bitter end in 'Marcella'; and Mr. Hardy gave us both murder and execution in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.' . . . . . .

"To be sure, a difficulty might be raised about the possible effects of the murder novel upon the statistics of crime. If it be true that the penny dreadful, with its highwaymen heroes, propels untutored youth to burglary, it seems arguable that the constant reading of tales of honorable murder, written by gentlemen for gentlemen and ladies, might tend to encourage the practise in real life, where it must often seem so convenient, and where its propriety must often be perfectly clear, as tried by the generous standards of the sanguinary school, so notoriously scrupulous about morals. But thousands of estimable people will be ready to testify that such apprehensions are 'morbid' and 'sentimental'; so that we seem entitled to be of good cheer over our literary condition. At the close of the nineteenth century, unemasculated by peace and the Peace Society, unsophisticated by Socialism, untainted by utilitarian ethics and French models, our great reading public draws a Spartan moral stimulus from the healthy novel of homicide; and the weaker sex, too long a prey to mere psychology and the lore of the affections, has learned to share the masculine interest in the effective use of the knife and pistol, whether in public or in private quarrel. There is even ground to hope that the wholesome and educative sport of bull-baiting may be restored, after a century of eclipse, and that the literary gentleman who lately deplored the thoughtless haste with which we have 'too much abolished brutality' may die comforted about his country."

Was Scott a Spiritual Force?—In an editorial note commenting upon a lecture delivered by Mr. William Wallace, of Glasgow, on "Scott's Spiritual and Ethical Influence," *Literature* (March 17) says:

"Carlyle said of Scott, 'His life was worldly, his ambitions were worldly; there is nothing spiritual in him; all is economical, material, of the earth earthy.' Mr. Leslie Stephen said, 'Scott was a thoroughly healthy, sound, vigorous Scotsman, with an eye for the main chance, but not much of an eye for the eternities,' and Taine, writing on the same subject, said, 'Scott has neither talent nor leisure to reach the depth of his characters. He devotes himself to the exterior; he sees and describes forms and externals much more at length than feelings and internals.' Mr. Wallace appealed to 'the plain Scotsman' whom the reading of Scott encouraged to hold the sensual world at arm's length, and, in fact, to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly. But he appears to confuse spirituality with ethics. Scott never set up as either a preacher or a teacher in his novels. To say that he was a great spiritual teacher because he made virtue triumph over vice is surely an exaggeration. None of the works of Scott belongs to the 'novel-with-a-purpose' class. 'He was the greatest moral

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sanitarian that ever appeared in the world of imagination,' said Mr. Wallace. This and more might be granted without admitting that the matchless Wizard of the North is, or ever was, a 'spiritual' force in literature or in the world."

THE VITAL TOUCH IN LITERATURE.

MR. JOHN BURROUGHS, in a paper under the above caption, says some interesting things on the difficult subject of literary style. He claims that all pure literature is the revelation of a personality, and that a man's style is authentic in so far as it reveals his own peculiar quality. In this connection he quotes Schopenhauer's reference to style as "the physiognomy of the mind, and a safer index to character than the face." From this point of view, avowed literary stylists, like the late Walter Pater, may even lack style in the wider and deeper sense of the word, tho possessing it in the more external aspects. When a man makes his words appear as the tissue, and not as the garments, of his thought, then has he achieved style in the sense which Mr. Burroughs would emphasize. Thus Emerson, while he lacked style in the narrower and more artistic significance of the term, yet possessed its essentials, and his writings are literature. The key to Mr. Burroughs's article is in the statement that the vital touch, "that which makes literature in all its forms—poetry, fiction, history, oratory—is personal and subjective in a sense and to a degree that that which makes science, erudition, and the like is not." The following passages illustrate his attitude (*The Atlantic Monthly*, March):

"Readers fancy that in the works of Thoreau or Jefferies some new charm or quality of nature is disclosed, that something hidden in field or wood is brought to light. They do not see that what they are in love with is the mind or spirit of the writer himself. Thoreau does not interpret nature, but nature interprets him. The new thing disclosed in bird and flower is simply a new sensibility to these objects in the beholder. In morals and ethics the same thing is true. Let an essayist like John Foster or Dr. Johnson state a principle or an idea, and it has a certain value; let an essayist like Ruskin or Emerson or Carlyle state the same principle, and it has an entirely different value, makes an entirely different impression, the qualities of mind and character of these writers are so different. The reader's relation with them is much more intimate and personal.

"This intimate personal quality is no doubt one of the secrets of what is called style, perhaps the most important one. If the essay, poem, novel, has not this personal quality or flavor, it falls short of being good literature. If it has this, and has not common sense, it still has a good lease of life. . . . . .

"Quality is the one thing in life that can not be analyzed, and it is the one thing in art that can not be imitated. A man's manner may be copied, but his style, his charm, his real value, can only be parodied. In the conscious or unconscious imitations of the major poets by the minor, we get only a suggestion of the manner of the former; their essential quality can not be reproduced. . . . . .

"It is not importance of subject-matter that makes a work great, but importance of the subjectivity of the writer—a great mind, a great soul, a great personality. A work that bears the imprint of these, that is charged with the life and power of these, which it gives forth again under pressure, is alone entitled to high rank. . . . . .

"Matthew Arnold denied that Emerson was a great writer; but we can not account for the charm and influence of his works, it seems to me, on any other theory than that he has at least this mark of the great writer: he gives his reader of his own substance, he saturates his page with the high and rare quality of his own spirit. Arnold himself does this, too; else we should not care much for him. It is a particular and interesting type of man that speaks and breathes in every sentence; his style is vital in his matter, and is no more separable from it than the style of silver or of gold is separable from the metal.

"In such a writer as Lecky, on the other hand, or as Mill or Spencer, one does not get this same subtle individual flavor; the work is more external, more the product of certain special faculties, as the reason, memory, understanding; and the personalty of the author is not so intimately involved. But in the writer with the creative touch, whether he be poet, novelist, historian, critic, essayist, the chief factor in the product is always his own personality.

"Style, then, in the sense in which I am here using the term, implies that vital, intimate, personal relation of the man to his language by which he makes the words his own, fills them with his own quality, and gives the reader that lively sense of being in direct communication with a living, breathing mental and spiritual force. . . . . .

"There are as many styles as there are moods and tempers in men. Every work of genius has its own physiognomy—sad, cheerful, frowning, yearning, determined, meditative. This book has the face of a saint; that, of a scholar or a seer. Here is the feminine, there the masculine face. One has the clerical face, one the judicial. Each appeals to us according to our temperament and mental predilections. Who shall say which style is the best? What can be better than the style of Huxley for his purpose—sentences level and straight like a hurled lance; or than Emerson's for his purpose—electric sparks, the sudden unexpected epithet or tense audacious phrase, that gives the mind a wholesome shock; or than Gibbon's for his purpose—a style like solid masonry, every sentence cut four square, and his work, as Carlyle said to Emerson, a splendid bridge, connecting the ancient world with the modern; or than De Quincey's for his purpose—a discursive, roundabout style, herding his thoughts as a collie dog herds sheep; or than Arnold's for his academic spirit—a style like cut-glass; or than Whitman's for his continental spirit—the processional, panoramic style that gives the sense of mass and multitude? Certain things we may demand of every man's style—that it shall do its work, that it shall touch the quick. To be colorless like Arnold is good, and to have color like Ruskin is good; to be lofty and austere like the old Latin and Greek authors is good, and to be playful and discursive like Dr. Holmes is good; to be condensed and epigrammatic like Bacon pleases, and to be flowing and copious like Macaulay pleases. Within certain limits, the manner that is native to the man, the style that is a part of himself, is what wears best."

NOTES.

FROM Messrs. Hatchard's *Books of To-day and To-morrow* we quote this recipe:

AYLWIN STEW.

Take luminous foreheads and garnish with rue
And plenty of Romany, Borrowed or new;
Add sunsets and fate and Pre-Raphaelite chutney,
And stand twenty years in an oven at Putney.

THE following song, written by Sir Henry Taylor and published in 1834, is described by *The Encyclopedia Britannica* as one of the finest lyrics in the English language:

Quoth tongue of neither maid nor wife,
To heart of neither wife nor maid:
"Lead we not here a jolly life,
Betwixt the shine and shade?"

Quoth heart of neither maid nor wife
To tongue of neither wife nor maid:
"Thou wag'st, but I am worn with strife,
And feel like flowers that fade."

The Speaker (London) discovers in a statement by Signor Lombroso a new reason for the study of classical models in literature:

"In a recent article in the *Nuova Antologia* he [Lombroso] declares that a number of Ibsen's heroes and heroines are examples of one or other of the forms of mental disease known to science. In 'Ghosts' there is general paralysis; Hedda Gabler is a neurotic; John Gabriel Borkman has bankers' monomania—a well-defined form, on which a masterly treatise has been written by an eminent Italian criminologist; and other forms of dementia are exemplified by personages depicted elsewhere in modern fiction—in the works of Dostoievsky, for example, and of Zola. Now in classical literature, ancient or modern, the personages, according to Signor Lombroso, are not nearly definite enough to admit of this classification. Ajax and Orestes, (Œdipus and Philoctetes, are shadowy in their madness, types or symbols rather than real beings. Even the personages of Goethe and Schiller are typical rather than individual. But literature is developing from simplicity to complexity, and from sketches of ethical types to portraiture of the types recognized by science. Insanity is multiplying also, and so we shall have more presentation of its varieties in fiction. Thus far Signor Lombroso. Clearly, therefore, the student who wishes to remain sane will be well advised to plunge into the classics."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LIQUID AIR AND PERPETUAL MOTION.

MR. CHARLES E. TRIPLER, the inventor of an apparatus for making liquid air in very large quantities, believes that by operating his compressor with the liquid produced by its means he can make a still larger quantity, so that by repeating the process indefinitely he has at his disposal an unlimited source of power. This looks a little like perpetual motion, but Mr. Tripler denies that his plan has anything in common with that well-known fallacy. Scientific commentators on his plan, however, are inclined to think that it rests upon practically the same basis, and that it is an attempt to make something out of nothing. Mr. Tripler states his belief in an interview contained in an article by Ray Stannard Baker, published in *McClure's Magazine*, March. Mr. Tripler is quoted as saying:

"'You have seen how I run this engine with liquid air. Now, if I can produce power by using liquid air in my engine, why not use that power for producing more liquid air? A liquid-air engine, if powerful enough, will compress the air and produce the cold in my liquefying machine exactly as well as a steam-engine. Isn't that plain?'

"You look at the speaker hard and a bit suspiciously. 'Then you propose making liquid air with liquid air?'

"'I not only propose doing it, but this machine actually does it.'

"'You pour liquid air into your engine, and take more liquid air out of your liquefier?'

"'Yes; it is merely an application of the power produced by my liquid-air engine.'

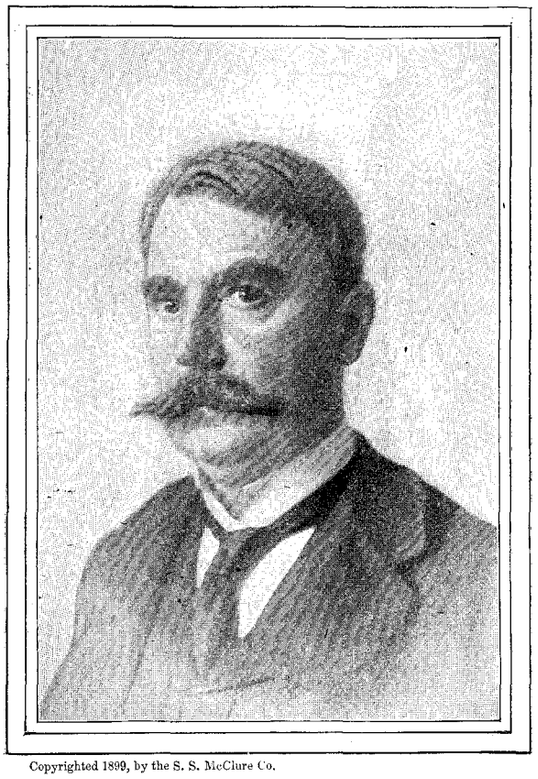
"This all but takes your breath away. 'That is perpetual motion,' you object.

"'No,' says Mr. Tripler sharply, 'no perpetual motion about it. The heat of the atmosphere is boiling the liquid air in my engine and producing power just exactly as the heat of coal boils water and drives off steam. I simply use another form of heat. I get my power from the heat of the sun; so does every other producer of power. Coal, as I said before, is only a form of the sun's energy stored up. The perpetual-motion crank tries to utilize the attraction of gravitation, not the heat of the sun.' . . . . . .

"'I actually find that I can produce, for every two gallons of liquid air that I pour into my engine, a larger quantity of liquid air from my liquefier. . . . I have actually made about ten gallons of liquid air in my liquefier by the use of about three gallons in my engine. There is, therefore, a surplusage of seven gallons that has cost me nothing and which I can use elsewhere as power.'

"'And there is no limit to this production; you can keep on producing this surplusage indefinitely?'

"'I think so. I have not yet finished my experiments, you understand, and I don't want to claim too much. I believe I have discovered a great principle in science, and I believe I can make practical machinery do what my experimental machine will do.'"



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CHARLES E. TRIPLER.

By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

Mr. Baker waxes eloquent over the possibilities of a successful "surplusage machine." He says:

"It is bewildering to dream of the possibilities of a source of power that costs nothing. Think of the ocean greyhound unencumbered with coal-bunkers, and sweltering boilers, and smoke-stacks, making her power as she sails, from the free sea air around her! Think of the boilerless locomotive running without a fire-box or fireman, or without need of water-tanks or coal-chutes, gathering from the air as it passes the power which turns its driving-wheels! With costless power, think how travel and freight rates must fall, bringing bread and meat more cheaply to our tables and cheaply manufactured clothing more cheaply to our backs. Think of the possibilities of aerial navigation with power which requires no heavy machinery, no storage-batteries, no coal—but I will take up these possibilities later."

In spite of Mr. Tripler's indignant denial that his scheme is merely the old dream of perpetual motion disguised a little, there are those who think that this is just what it is. *The Electrical World and Electrical Engineer* (March 18) devotes a whole editorial page to a discussion of the subject under the caption "Liquid-Air Fallacies." Of Mr. Tripler's claim it says:

"If three gallons of liquid air be put into a liquid-air engine, then it is claimed that the engine will be able to compress and liquefy air to the extent not merely of three gallons, but even of ten gallons. Were this true, it would be evident that by continuing the operation of engines of this character we could—starting with three gallons of liquid air—produce an unlimited quantity of this material, and if such engines were allowed to work indefinitely, which of course they could do if they required no extraneous energy to drive them, the whole atmosphere on the surface of our globe might ultimately become liquefied. The mere suggestion of this consequence should prove a *reductio ad absurdum*."

Going on to a more detailed discussion of the scientific principles involved, the editor says:

"If we take two air-chambers provided with heat-tight walls, it is theoretically possible to place a heat-engine between them, and by supplying energy to this engine to transfer heat from the air in one chamber to the air in the other chamber, thus lowering the temperature in one chamber and raising it in the other. Continuing this process, the air in one chamber would eventually be cooled to the temperature of liquefaction, the air in the other chamber being raised in temperature by the heat so abstracted. By reversing the process it is theoretically possible to let the engine perform work by absorbing the heat from the heat-chamber and restoring it to the liquefied air in the cold chamber until, when equality of temperature is restored to the two chambers, the work performed by the engine would be theoretically equal to the work expended in the original process. It is evident, therefore, that even assuming a perfect engine and no loss of heat, it would only be possible to obtain from the chamber of liquid air used as a refrigerator the same amount of energy that was developed in the liquefaction of the air. In practise, owing to the rejection and waste of the heat evolved in the process of liquefaction, as well as to the loss of heat energy and to the imperfection of the engine, it would manifestly be impossible to regain more than a small fraction of the energy expended in the process of liquefaction, so that every gallon of liquefied air would not only be incapable of producing from air at the ordinary temperature an amount of power necessary to liquefy a gallon, but could in

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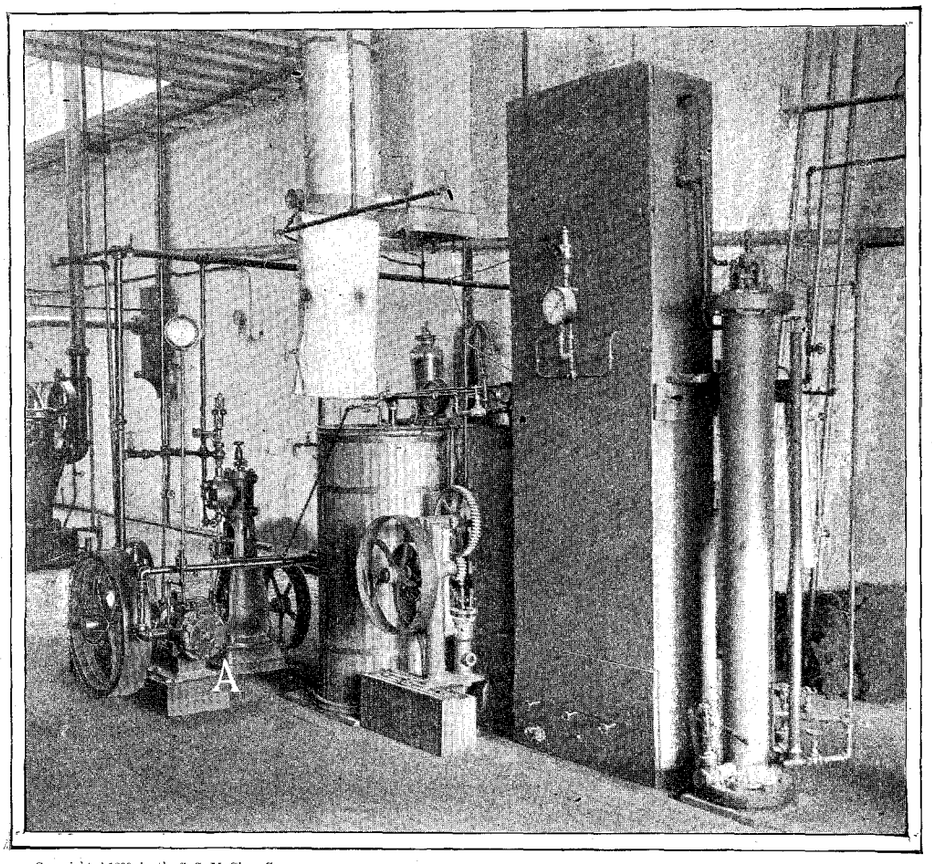
point of fact only supply power for the liquefaction of a small fraction of a gallon."

The writer thinks that Mr. Tripler's views are not only scientifically but morally unsound. As he puts it:

"The dissemination of such irrational views, even in a non-technical journal, is not only misleading to the general public from inaccuracy but is actually anarchistic and immoral. The great lesson that nature forces upon us, is that nothing is to be had from her for nothing and very little for a penny. The doctrine that from nothing much can be obtained is on a par with the doctrine that all men can be made rich by the mere act of legislation. Such ideas are opposed to true education and civilization. Nature's price list for energy is fixed, and no jugglery can change it."



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VACUUM PUMP, CONDENSER, AND LIQUEFIER USED BY MR. TRIPLER FOR MAKING LIQUID AIR BY THE USE OF LIQUID AIR.

A is the vacuum engine; the cylinder next on the right is the condenser, and the tall box with the steel cylinder next to it contains the liquefying apparatus. The canvas-covered pipe above the condenser is the liquefier used when steam power furnishes the means of compression.

Courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

It will be noted that Mr. Tripler asserts that he has actually liquefied ten gallons of air by power obtained from three gallons. If this is a fact, of course no theoretical argument can controvert it, even if it should involve the ruin of the whole fabric of physical science. But until Mr. Tripler gives a public demonstration, those who still believe in the indestructibility of that fabric will probably assume that he has made a mistake.

"THE latest invention is a pipe line made of glass," says the Bradford *Era*. "The glass manufacturing firm whose plant is located at Port Allegany, near Bradford, Pa., is preparing to make glass tubes that can be used for sending oil or gas across the country, for carring off sewage, supplying cities with water, etc. The glass pipe does not corrode, it is impervious to electrolysis in underground conduits, and it is claimed is less likely to leak than iron pipe. An Ohio company is now putting in such a pipe line, and a practical test of the system will soon be possible for a distance of one hundred miles."

PNEUMONIA AND MR. KIPLING.

SINCE the doctors have succeeded in curing Rudyard Kipling of pneumonia, they will now have no excuse for not curing every other case, the New York *Times* rather illogically asserts. It says:

"Hereafter, when a physician loses a pneumonia patient of good constitution and under forty what excuses can he hope to give that will satisfy the friends of the deceased? We do not see that he can give any. They will be prone to believe that what has been done can be done again."

This remark gives *The Medical News*, March 18, an opportunity for an interesting discourse on the popular idea of disease and its cure and on the stern realities of the same, pneumonia in particular. It begins:

"This comment is typical of the position the non-medical mind is very apt to take with regard to medical questions, because it assumes a simplicity of process in disease that scientific medical progress is showing us clearer every year exists nowhere in the domain of pathology.

"Even in uncomplicated cases physicians are not called upon to treat simply the pneumonia but the patient suffering from pneumonia. At a given moment the tissues of a certain individual, for reasons in many cases not quite clear, become a favorable culture medium for the growth of a little plant, the pneumococcus. This little plant is present very often in the sputum of healthy individuals for long periods without causing any untoward effects. Once it has taken root, as it were, its growth depends on the continuance of the favorable tissue conditions that allowed the original implantation. Natural forces in the body at once begin to react to preserve the human organism. It takes a certain number of days, usually five, seven, or nine, before the so-called critical period is reached and nature's triumph is announced."

Medical science can at present do nothing to aid in this triumph, we are told, except to stimulate the heart and fight the fever a little. The result depends largely on the patient's constitution. Some day we may be able to do more than this. Says the writer:

"Had we an antitoxin for pneumonia as we have for diphtheria then we would be able to attack the disease directly, for if we could prevent the weakening of the system by neutralizing the toxins nature would very soon dispose of the pneumonic process in the lung as she does of diphtheria under similar circumstances; we could anticipate the crisis before any serious organic exhaustion had taken place. We can not, however, and so our treatment for the present at least is only supporting."

Some of the difficulties with which the physician has to contend in this disease are thus summarized:

"First, seemingly healthy people often reveal unexpected weak points in their systems under the strain of disease. Second, the pneumococcus does not limit itself to the lungs in some cases but invades other organs, even the central nervous system, making serious complications. Third, different varieties of the pneumo-

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coccus are very variously virulent, *i.e.*, some of them produce much more toxins than others, just as one poppy-plant produces more opium and its alkaloid morphin than another. Fourth, sometimes at the same time with the pneumococcus other micro-organisms are implanted in the lungs. This is notably the case with the influenza bacillus in times when that disease is epidemic. . . . Fifth, at times so-called pneumonia is not due to the pneumococcus but to other micro-organisms that often in mixed infections produce the signs of consolidation to be found in ordinary pneumonia. These cases run a very irregular course, and the crisis is often delayed or absent."

Regarding the special case of the noted writer and the inferences drawn by *The Times* from its cure, the writer says, in conclusion:

"Because the exercise of the highest medical skill and the most careful nursing has fortunately saved Mr. Kipling there is no reason why even the same skill and care will save every other patient. *The Times* says very well: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of success in the treatment of pneumonia patients.' "It was the unremitting and skilled attention, the uninterrupted readiness at every instant to give the patient the help he needed in the fight, that saved this indispensable life to his family and the world of letters."

IS THERE AN INTELLIGENCE IN NATURE?

WE have already quoted parts of the interesting discussion that has been going on in the pages of the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris, between its editor, M. Charles Richet and M. Sully-Prudhomme of the French Academy. The subject is one that has to do with the basal principles both of science and religion, and, like all such subjects, it is very old and yet ever new. The question to be settled is practically this: Is it philosophically sound to assume that nature is controlled by an intelligence and a will, and that it therefore does things with a definite purpose? Do things take place with some ultimate aim in view, or do they happen purposelessly? Of course the Christian, or the believer in any other religion, will answer that there is such a purpose, that it is the purpose of the Almighty. But does philosophy, does science, give independent reason for thinking this? M. Richet is inclined to believe, rather half-heartedly, that this does in some instances, but M. Sully-Prudhomme asserts that it does so completely and fully. In the article (March 4) from which we translate below he starts out by taking Richet to task for not going far enough. He says:

"Your introductory paragraphs have for their object to ward off every imputation of metaphysical temerity and of complicity with exaggerated finalists. You sum up their absurdities by quoting Voltaire's pleasantry: 'The nose is made for the purpose of carrying spectacles,' and you declare that you do not pretend to put the question of aim to the whole universe. You say:

"'One would have to know everything to be able to talk about finality. And, far from knowing all, we really know nothing. . . . So matter was not created for man; natural forces were not created for man; chemical and physical laws were not made to enable man to live. We even believe that human intelligence will never be able to understand the *why* of the natural laws that govern matter, even if, in a time more or less remote, we succeed in understanding the *how* of some few of these laws.'

"This attitude is extremely prudent. It remains to define what distinguishes excessive finalism from normal finalism, and to determine with precision the limit that separates the part of the universe ruled by finality from that which is not so ruled. To tell the second from the first, unlikeness alone would furnish neither a scientific criterion nor a certain one, for it is in itself purely conjectural; when it ceases to be so it becomes absurd. Unlikely as it may appear, at first sight, that an unconscious and immense entity, as was the cosmos in its nebulous state, before the appearance of life, should have had for its reason of being, and for its sole object, the future existence of a relatively small and almost negligeable quantity of living substance, it is nevertheless not inadmissible, from all points of view. This inert mass represents, it is true, a mass and volume in space infinitely superior to that formed by all living beings taken together; but, on the other hand, the latter represent the result of a very long and laborious selection, an *élite* of individuals, offering, even from the physicochemical point of view alone, a very complex molecular arrangement, and, besides this, a still more complex organic disposition, while finally, in the animal series, they form a center of psychic operations. They represent, then, in an infinitely superior order, in the order of the facts of consciousness, a value having no common measure with the others, which are, in the last analysis, of an order purely mathematical and mechanical.

"So, as far as importance is concerned, between these two orders of things, the immense inorganic and the much smaller organic, the balance is equal, or rather it is in favor of the second; and a universal finality, implying that the whole cosmos has for its object to evolve conscious organisms, of which the human brain may be as yet only an inferior type, is not so irrational after examination as it is improbable at first sight. . . . . .

"Truly, if the evolution of life in the universe is to have for its final term the creation of the human brain and the human mind, the play, as they say, would not be worth the candle; but what prevents us from imagining an endless and progressive series of cerebral organisms and of intelligences spread abroad on an infinity of planets?"

M. Sully-Prudhomme charges that it is anthropomorphism, with which the materialistic philosopher is always reproaching the believer, that prevents that philosopher himself from taking this wider and, as he believes, saner view. Says he:

"In reality, what keeps you on the threshold of an unlimited finalism is more than all else the fear of conceiving the economy of the universe in the image of the economy of man. Now man is condemned to see everything in the light of his own nature, and this is for him an indwelling cause of illusion, of error, which in this case is very strong. It is anthropomorphism that you assign as responsible for the characteristic abuse of the finalist idea, and it is that alone that is responsible for the ridicule that you invoke as an argument against this abuse, because it alone creates the unlikeness and the disproportion that seem absurd. . . . . .

"You constantly use the words 'will' and 'effort' to signify certain natural phenomena. . . . Now effort properly speaking proceeds from will, and the will implies the psychic individuality of the agent. . . .You identify, then, one of the modes of activity of the universe with the voluntary activity of man. Is this not to be guilty of anthropomorphism?"

After all, thinks M. Sully-Prudhomme, this anthropomorphism is not such a crime. After a long and thorough analysis of the meaning of the term, which was originally used in theology to signify the opinion of those who believed that God existed in human form, he points out that it has passed into the vocabulary of philosophy and science to signify any explanation of natural phenomena wrongly based on the phenomena of the human mind. Here is the writer's definition:

"'The error committed by man when he attributes to an object something of his own nature or condition that has nothing in common with the nature or condition of this object.'

"So long as it is not averred that the characteristics attributed to the object belong exclusively to man, this attribution, no matter how unlikely it may appear, is not *a priori* absurd, and it should be treated like any other hypothesis that remains to be verified. Now when this hypothesis is employed to explain a fact it is possible that it explains it with a vigor and simplicity that make any other hypothesis unnecessary. For example, some act of a dog may be explained perfectly by attributing to this animal a certain amount of human intelligence, and may be thus explained much more simply than by the principles of mechanics alone."

Thus the writer concludes that we have no right to reject an explanation of nature solely on the ground that it is "anthropomorphic," that is, that it supposes nature to be governed like man by intelligence and will. If this supposition explains the facts better than any other, it should be accepted, and its opponents must show that it does not so explain them, which can not be done simply by "calling names."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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More Color Photography.—Recent years have seen a great development of methods of so-called "color photography." Most of them are not really photography in natural colors at all, and the one method that has had a right to the name—that of Lippman, is not practical. A new method just discovered by Prof. R. W. Wood, of Wisconsin University, has also a valid claim to the name, for altho the colors can be seen only when the photograph is viewed by means of special apparatus, this does not depend for its efficacy on any arbitrary or artificial coloring, but merely on its optical qualities. Professor Wood's method is thus described by *Science* (March 18): "He reproduces the colors by diffraction, and, tho at present the production of the first finished picture is somewhat tedious, duplicates can be printed as easily as ordinary photographs are made. The pictures are on glass, and are not only colorless, but almost invisible when viewed in ordinary lights, but when placed in a viewing apparatus, consisting of a convex lens on a light frame, show the colors of nature with great brilliancy. The principle is that the picture and the lens form spectra which overlap, and the eye placed in the overlapping portion sees the different portions of the picture in color depending on the distance between the grating lines at that place. Professor Wood says the finished picture is a transparent film of gelatin with very fine lines on it, about two thousand to the inch on the average. The colors depend solely on the spacing between the lines, and are pure spectrum colors, or mixtures of such, the necessity of colored screens or pigments, used in all other processes except that of Lippman, having been overcome. The pictures can be projected on a screen by employing a suitable lantern, or can be viewed individually with a very simple piece of apparatus consisting of a lens and perforated screen mounted on a frame. A peculiarity of the process is that there is no such thing as a negative in it. Half a dozen pictures have been printed in succession, one from another, and all are positive and indistinguishable from each other."

Is Consumption of Vegetable Origin?—There are certain bacilli that cause in the human body symptoms similar to those of tuberculosis. To this group, called by Koch pseudo-bacilli, a new member has just been added, as we are told by *La Médecine Moderne*. It was discovered by M. Moeller on a kind of grass that grows abundantly in certain parts of France. Says the writer of the notice: "In studying this grass, M. Moeller discovered a bacillus that has points of resemblance with the Koch bacillus even more striking than those of the other pseudo-bacilli of tuberculosis. The resemblance is even so strong that we may ask in what respect the false bacillus differs from the true." After describing numerous experiments which show that the action of this vegetable parasite is practically the same as that of the real tubercle bacillus, the writer suggests, following the lead of Rabinovitch, a Russian investigator, that it is nothing less than the tubercle bacillus itself, modified by environment. He says: "This would be an interesting point to elucidate. Up to the present time vegetables have not been suspected of harboring parasites of the tubercle family. Is it possible that grasses may give refuge to a variety of the Koch bacillus, living on their stems as saprophytes and capable, by passage into the stomachs of cattle, of acquiring virulent activity as the bacillus of human tuberculosis? We know that another parasite, that of actinomycosis, has been found on the beard of wheat. The hypothesis of a similar habitat for the tubercle bacillus has nothing improbable in it." M. Moeller has also observed in cow-dung a microbe, which, while non-tuberculous, is a pseudo-bacillus like those of Koch. It is reasonable to suppose that this came from the grass on which the cows fed. Other pseudo-bacilli may follow the same course. "Is it possible," asks the writer in conclusion, "that we are on the way to discover a vegetable origin for tuberculosis?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Formation of Petroleum.—The modern hypotheses about the formation of petroleum are reviewed and discussed in the *Zeitschrift für praktische Geologie* by R. Zuber, who thus gives his opinion on these theories:

"1. The fossil hydrocarbons are of organic origin, the vegetable kingdom having at least as great a part in their formation as the animal. This is the opinion most accredited in America.

"2. The principal chemical reaction appears to be due, according to Engler, to the partial decomposition of animal and vegetable fats whose albuminous matter was separated during putrefaction, or, according to Radziszewski, to the putrid fermentation of cellulose [woody matter].

"3. The salts contained in sea-water acted at first as a preservative agent, but also very probably aided in producing solid and liquid hydrocarbons (mineral wax and petroleum), while in presence of fresh water the products obtained would be chiefly gas and layers of combustibles.

"4. From the geologic point of view it seems that the best conditions for the formation of deposits of petroleum would have been deep and tranquil gulfs or bays in which, for one cause or another, great masses of organic substances would collect and become quickly covered by sedimentary deposits.

"5. The greater part of the petroleum deposits are in the place where they were formed. No transportation has been observed except in the sense that the first reactions for the formation of the oil took place principally in clays or schists, while the deposit of the final product naturally was in the neighboring layers of sandstone.

"6. Mineral wax (ozocerite) was formed in the same way and at the same time as petroleum, but at the moment of formation, owing to special conditions, it was still in a state to be transformed partially or completely into liquid oil."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The New Electric Light.—The Nernst electric light, which we recently described in this department, continues to attract a good deal of attention, especially abroad. *Science* says (March 18): "It appears that the Nernst light is likely to rival the arc lamp for general use. Companies have been organized in Germany, Great Britain, and America with capitals extending into the millions of dollars. The English company values its rights at about $1,300,000, and it is to be hoped that Professor Nernst receives the greater part of this sum." It is believed by many experts, however, that Nernst's patents can not stand. Says *Industries and Iron*, London: "From what we can gather, it is by no means improbable that the validity of the Nernst patent will be attacked in more than one country, as soon as the light itself comes into active competition with the vacuum electric lamp. It is, of course, common knowledge that certain rare earths are not conductors in the cold state, but are electric conductors when heated. This was first demonstrated by Jablochkoff. But it has since become known that such materials as magnesia, kaolin, and certain of the rare earths can be brought to a high state of incandescence by passing an electric current through them after they have been heated in the first instance by some mechanical means. It is therefore claimed that the idea utilized by Nernst is not an invention of Nernst, but can only be termed the perfecting of a principle which has been common knowledge for many years."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A SUCCESSFUL process for the deodorization of petroleum is reported in the *Revue Scientifique*. It is the invention of a French manufacturer, M. Tempère. Says the *Revue:* "M. Tempère uses acetate of amyl, a slightly inflammable substance that burns with a clear flame and without odor: its density is about the same as that of refined petroleum, with which it mixes intimately, and to which it communicates its own agreeable odor. A lamp filled with kerosene prepared by this process gives out no odor in burning: even the smoke that rises when it is blown out without lowering the wick is deodorized."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALLUDING to the recent controversy regarding the world's wheat supply, *The Engineering News* says editorially (February 16): "We are inclined to believe that the truth lies between the extremes which have been taken by different contributors to this discussion. It is probably true that the low average price of wheat which has continued during the last quarter of the present century will never again be repeated for a similar length of time. There will be fluctuations, of course, but the fact that consumption is increasing faster than production is bound to have its effect in raising the normal price level, and this increase will go on until on the one hand consumption is reduced by the turning of the poorest class of consumers to some cheaper cereal, and until, on the other hand, the increased production due to the stimulus of a higher price will suffice to supply the reduced demand. What this increased price level may be not even the wisest can say; but it seems altogether probable that, 'dollar wheat' will in the not distant future represent the minimum of the wheat raiser's return from his crop."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE NEW TESTAMENT A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF LITERATURE?

THAT the newer methods and manners of biblical criticism have changed the relation of the canonical to the non-canonical books, especially in so far as both are regarded as sources of history, has become evident in the Old-Testament department for a number of years. Such modern representations of the history of Israel's religious development as Stade's "Geschichte Israel" have erased the demarcation line between the biblical and the non-biblical books of Jewish literature, and treat both as on an equality as authorities for that history. A similar procedure in the case of the New Testament had not yet been advocated, but this is being done now. Two German theologians, viz., Krüger, in "Das Dogma vom Neuen Testament," and Wrede, "Die Aufgabe und Methode der Sogenannten N.-T. Theologie," have both discarded the idea that it is contrary to the spirit of scientific investigation of the development of early Christian teachings and history to regard the collection of books found in the New-Testament canon as a group by themselves. The whole matter is discussed in the *Theologische Rundschau*, by the editor, Professor Bossuet, of Göttingen, who says in substance the following:

The question is naturally raised whether the sharp demarcation line that is currently drawn between the New-Testament books and other Christian writings of that period is justified by inner reasons. This justification did exist as long as the dogma of the New Testament as a doctrine of inspiration was generally accepted. From this point of view there was a certain reason for making a distinction between the inspired and the non-inspired literature of the New-Testament era. But now the old theory of inspiration has been discarded, and as yet no substitute in the shape of "a half- or one-quarter, or three-fourths inspiration" has been offered to take its place. But even supposing that this would be done, it would not justify the sharp distinction between New-Testament and non-New-Testament literature. For no true historiography will be bound by a distinction between sources and by a judgment concerning the merits or demerits of certain specimens of literature, that is the product of a later period. And this principle must be applied here too. The opinion that the books found collected in the New Testament are canonical is the product of a later age. Not a single book of the New Testament, with the sole exception of the Apocalypse, claims to be canonical or inspired. The Apostolic and post-Apostolic age, if we leave out of consideration the high estimate in which they held the Old Testament, knows nothing of a distinction between canonical and non-canonical books. To make this distinction in investigating the character and development of early Christianity is not in accordance with genuine historical methods.

Nor are the reasons that are often urged in favor of maintaining the New-Testament books as a unique collection of exceptional value for historical research of a kind that will bear close scrutiny. It is true that as a matter of tradition this position is substantially taken even by the representatives of a more liberal type of theological research, such as Werzsücker and Harnack. But yet this can be accepted only when a larger view is taken of the matter. For a fixed period when the New-Testament literary period ceases and the non-New-Testament period begins, does not exist. The Joannine writings, the Pastoral Epistles, Judas, and 2 Peter were all written at a later period than 1 Clemens, the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, Barnabas, and others.

Nor is the other reason often urged, namely, that the value of the New-Testament literature is so unique and so infinitely above that of other writings of that period, a valid argument. The thought is often expressed that the New-Testament books constituted, as it were, the classical writings of that period. And yet this is true only within certain limitations. Or is it true that the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Pastoral Epistles, James, and Jude, are intrinsically so superior to the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, to Barnabas, to the Shepherd of Hermos, or the Letters of Ignatius? Is it not possible, when viewed as to their contents and character, that these writings could all be placed in one and the same group?

Since Ritsche's investigations in the New-Testament department attempts have been made to formulate the special advantages of the New-Testament literature over against the non-canonical. Often it has been said that the former have been based on the inspired Old-Testament literature, and that the other writings show a remarkable decadence in this regard. But this too is at best a partial truth only. The uniqueness of Paul's writings does not consist in his familiarity with Old-Testament ideas and ideals, nor have the Joannine writings drawn to a noteworthy degree from Old-Testament sources. It is also urged that the practical interests of the church demand that the New-Testament books be taken together as a separate group and apart from the non-canonical literature. But it is impossible that scientific research should listen to the demands and dictates of the practical interests of the church, as its object is the search for the actual truth irrespective of consequences. All the reasons that can be urged from the standpoint of practical importance for the isolation of the New-Testament literature can not be satisfactory in the eyes of the exact and consistent searcher for the truth. From this point of view it is readily understood why exact and accurate scholars are now beginning, in the interests of historical correctness, to ask that the New-Testament collection be no longer regarded as a separate "book," but that its writings receive the place assigned to them by critical canons and laws among the various sources at hand for the study of the religious development of that wonderful period.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VIEWS OF AN ANTI-RITUALIST.

ONE of the most important contributions to the discussion of ritualism in the English church which has appeared in the American press was that printed in the New York *Tribune* of March 20 from the pen of Dean Lefroy, of Norwich, England. The article filled seven columns of *The Tribune* and gave a very clear understanding of the situation as it is viewed by a leading opponent of the ritualistic movement. *The Tribune* promises an article soon on the other side of the question from Canon Scott Holland, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. In his paper Dean Lefroy makes it as his first point that ritualism is lawless. It either ignores or antagonizes the fact that the Church of England is Protestant. He quotes from Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement," which purports to show that for many years the ritualists have been employing underhand and abhorrent methods in the inculcation of doctrines and practises opposed to the teachings of the church, largely through the organization of confraternities and sodalities. By these methods a religious cult has been established in the church, not merely alien to the teachings of the church, but alien also to the religious consciousness of the English people. Dean Lefroy condemns unsparingly what he regards as the paltering and timid policy of the church's leaders in dealing with this movement, and declares that since they have abdicated their functions as leaders the duty now confronts the laity of the church to make their voice and their power felt.

As to the causes of the present trouble Dean Lefroy summarizes them as follows:

"First, the introduction of services which are not known to the English church. They are outside her book of Common Prayer. Such services involve and include ceremonial, most of which is illegal.

"Second, the persistent publication of doctrine inconsistent with the recognized standards of Anglican teaching, notably auricular confession, the sacrifice of the mass, masses for the dead, and purgatory, the reservation of the sacrament, mariolatry, and the use of incense. Each of these is sustained by a copious literature adapted to childhood, to youth, and to those of adult age.

"Third, the existence of a number of societies, some for devotion, others for work, but nearly all pledged to secrecy and committed alike to advance the unauthorized services and to propagate

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the spurious doctrines. The organizations are the strength of the one and the other. One of them is the avowed exponent and advocate of the six points, viz., eastward position, sacrificial vestments, altar light, incense, wafer bread, and the mixed chalice."

In illustration of what the unauthorized services are, Dean Lefroy describes one which, he says, took place at St. Clements, City Road, London, on February 12 last:

"On that day an announcement was made from the pulpit that 'at the quarter-to-eight mass on Ash Wednesday there would be the Blessing and Imposition of Ashes.' The representative of *The Record* was present. His words as to the manual of devotion are: 'The service was taken bodily from the Roman missal; the only difference being in the matter of translation.' There were the coped priest, the nimble acolytes, a small bucket half full of water; six candles lighted, three on either side of the crucifix, and ashes on a paten which lay on the altar. Collects from the Roman missal were read, in which 'the Almighty and eternal God' was supplicated to 'vouchsafe to send thy holy angel from heaven to bless + and sancti + fy these ashes that they may be a wholesome remedy to all who humbly implore thy Holy name,' etc. Then came the blessing and imposition. 'A server handed the priest the bucket, and he sprinkled the ashes with holy water. Then the server brought him the thurible, and, having blessed the incense, he proceeded to cense. Next he took the paten containing the dust resembling soot in his hand, and, dipping his thumb into it, he smudged some of the soot on his forehead, saying: "Remember, O man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." Next he applied the soot with his thumb to the foreheads of the young servers, then to the two clergy, next to two Sisters of Mercy, and then to the general congregation. They all knelt down before the altar, and the priest applied the soot with his thumb to each one in turn, saying to each the words above quoted.'

"The mass followed. The priest washed his hands, removed his cope, assumed his chasuble, muttered his confession, ascended to the altar, kissed it, and then began the office at the collect for Ash Wednesday, which was followed by three collects from the Roman missal, the second of which invokes the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, and other saints; and the third of which pleads that by the intercession of the saints those for whom prayers have been offered, whether living or dead, may obtain pardon for all their sins. The Epistle and Gospel followed; the offertory was gathered during the singing of a hymn; the elements were prepared for consecration; only the last clause of the prayer for the Church Militant was read. During the Sursum Corda two acolytes entered with lighted candles and knelt with them in their hands before the altar, preparatory to the singing of the Sanctus. Here the sacring bell was rung. The Prayer of Consecration was whispered. The tolling of the bell indicated what the service was. There were elevations, prostrations, kneelings. The celebrant turned to the people, made the sign of the cross with a wafer, and administered to each communicant separately without saying a single word. In giving the wine the prescribed words were whispered. The Roman use orders that during Lent the 'Gloria in Excelsis' shall be omitted. It was omitted in St. Clement's, City Road, on Ash Wednesday. The Roman, and not the Anglican, use was observed."

Considering, in conclusion, the remedies for the troubles existing, Dean Lefroy says:

"There is nothing more impressive than the moral and spiritual greatness of the Church of England, except its humbling impotence to deal with the ever-increasing complications of our age. This power would be increased immeasurably, and the impotence would speedily disappear if the laity took their legitimate place as members, baptized, spiritual, responsible, of the Body of Christ.

"We should then possess, for wellnigh all practical purposes, that of which we are wholly destitute—I mean corporate action. Scripture and history alike show the position the laity held in primitive times in election to offices, in evangelistic work, in councils of the church, and even in the exercise of discipline. The laity should sit with the bishops and the other representative clergy, as they did with the 'apostles and elders' in the first Council of Jerusalem. They should share the responsibilities of discipline, as administered by the whole church. This they did in the Church of Corinth. They should be encouraged to undertake evangelistic enterprise as they did when they founded the most vigorous church in apostolic times. They should have the right to take part in electing men to official position, as they elected St. Matthias and nominated the seven deacons. Altho this is theoretically theirs now, since they practically nominate the Prime Minister, yet for the rest the laity are not recognized as responsible members of the Body of Christ. They have no directing, controlling, liturgical power in the Church of England."

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

THE old question of a reunion of the two great Presbyterian bodies in this country, the Presbyterian church North and the Presbyterian church South, has been revived again in a number of journals representative of both branches. The separation was made at the time of the Civil War. Repeated efforts have been made since that time to bring the denominations together again through committees appointed by General Assemblies and other means, but no apparent advance seems to have been made toward this end. In the view of a number of Southern Presbyterian papers a union of the two bodies at this time is neither wise nor desirable. Thus *The Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans) enters into an elaborate argument backed with an array of statistics to prove that the Southern church has been a gainer by maintaining a separate organization. Following this it touches upon another point as follows:

"Furthermore, were all the various branches of the American Presbyterian family welded into one great communion, we should still be a long way from the realization of the Utopian ideal of church uniformity. Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, and Baptists must give up their honest convictions in the interest of so-called Christian unity or consent to a comprehensive church organization, which would be a Noah's Ark to hold out of the water a motley cargo and heterogeneous crew. As for ourselves, for these and other reasons unnamed, we are decidedly of the conviction that we had better 'let very well alone.' Organic union for us would mean absorption, without compensation of corresponding advantage, the sharing of responsibilities for much we now disapprove, assumption of troubles and trials past and menacing, to which we have no divine call, and the coloring of the reunited church, and with it the hue of the overwhelming majority. Surely if we remember the trend ecclesiastical in many things among our brethren in the line of departures from what we regard as strict and pure Presbyterianism, as some of themselves publicly lamented, no lover of the Southern Presbyterian church can contemplate organic union with other than a distressing disquietude."

The Christian Observer (Louisville) strongly deprecates a discussion of reunion at this time, believing that it will do more harm than good. It states as its belief that "if a majority should in any way push the union in question, in the near future, a minority would remain behind, so that we would have a division in our own territory." *The Southern Presbyterian* (Clinton, S. C.) differs with its contemporary on this point. It does not believe that reunion will be brought about for a long time to come, but it thinks a discussion of the question will be helpful. It says:

"We can not see that harm can come of discussing anything. The more light the better. If the schisms of American Presbyterianism are to be esteemed as beyond all hope of repair, we might consider the subject hardly worth discussion. The truth is that in both North and South there is a tendency to nearer approach, both in political and ecclesiastical affairs. And the time may come, tho we fear it will be far in the future, when both sections will rescind, forgive, and forget. The principal issue which caused the division is a dead issue. There are yet many and serious difficulties in the way of union, but if it would be a good thing under the most favorable conditions, a proper agitation ought to tend toward the production of the conditions desired. We would not advocate immediate union, nor union upon the terms previously offered. We do not believe in a union which

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would surrender our property rights or any of our principles. But there are changes going on in the North which may make the terms offered in the future widely different from those offered in the past. It is useless to ignore the question, for it is one of the principal questions which has confronted the church for years, and will continue to confront it until the two churches drift so far apart as to make the thought of union absurd or else come so close together as to consummate union."

An important and significant contribution to the subject is made by Rev. Dr. Robert L. Bachman, of Knoxville, Tenn., in the columns of *The Evangelist* (Presbyterian, New York). Desiring to know something of the feeling of his Southern brethren on the question of church union Dr. Bachman recently wrote a personal letter to forty-two of them, representative men in twelve different States. In his communication to them he asked the three following questions:

1. Do you favor the union of the Southern and Northern Presbyterian churches?
2. If so do you think the present an opportune time to make a new and earnest effort in that direction?
3. If so, will you use your influence with your Presbytery to have it overture your Assembly to appoint a committee of conference, to act with a similar committee from the Northern Assembly?

In summing up the result of his inquiry Dr. Bachman says that it was disappointing. "Judging from the tone of the letters received, it is evident that the Southern church is not ready at present to respond favorably to a movement looking toward union." Continuing he says:

"Thus far, I have received thirty letters in reply. All of them are kind and courteous. Some of them are long and most interesting, dwelling as they do upon many of the important questions involved. Yet in them a variety of opinions are expressed. So far as I am able to analyze and classify them, twenty-one out of thirty are favorable to union upon *certain conditions*. These conditions are numerous and varied. They include matters that have been discussed and rediscussed, as well as questions of more recent origin. They reach back to the war deliverances of the sixties and come down the line touching the questions of doctrine and polity and color and woman. As a condition of union, some of the brethren would be satisfied with little, while others would demand much. In this particular there is no unanimity among them.

"Thirteen of the thirty replies received are more or less favorable to the present as a time for making a new effort in behalf of union. The brethren who are not in favor of making such an effort now feel that it would not succeed, and that it would result in discord among themselves. They are convinced that quietness is the price of peace. Some of them believe that even if a union were to be effected by a majority vote of the two churches, it would nevertheless result in the formation of 'The Gulf Synod,' reaching from the Atlantic to New Mexico.

"In reply to the third question, not more than three or four affirmative answers were given. A few of the brethren felt uncertain as to what action they would take. Some of them said they would oppose an overture to their Assembly asking the appointment of a conference committee, and felt quite sure their presbyteries could not be induced to make such an overture. Those of them who think that the time has not come for making a new effort in the direction of union could not promise to use their influence in trying to secure the appointment of a conference committee."

Wanted: A Definition of Protestantism.—Canon McColl is quoted in *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) as wishing that somebody would give him a definition of Protestantism. He said:

"In common parlance, a Protestant means anybody who is not a Roman Catholic, and Protestantism is thus a sort of drag-net that 'gathers fish of every kind,' from the believer in the Trinity and Incarnation to the Mormon and the agnostic, and even the avowed atheist. What, then, is 'the Protestant faith' of which we hear so much? It is a contradiction in terms. The note of faith is 'I believe.' The note of Protestantism is 'I do not believe.' It is a negative term, and therefore to call the Church of England 'Protestant' is much the same thing as to define a human being as 'not a quadruped.' My loyalty to the Church of England is too genuine to let me accept for her specific connotation an abjective which surrenders the whole field of controversy to the Church of Rome. There is, of course, a sense in which every church is Protestant, for every church protests against some errors. But institutions which have life, and an institution in particular which claims to be divinely founded, must be defined by their positive qualities, not by their accidental negations; by the truths which they profess, not by the errors which they deny. And therefore the Church of England puts the creed of Christendom into the mouths of all her members, and enjoins them to believe in 'One Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church.'"

PROFESSOR PARKER AND THE EPISCOPAL HYMNAL.

PROF. HORATIO W. PARKER, of Yale University, on Monday evening, January 23, read a paper before the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts criticizing the music and poetry of the Hymnal of the Episcopal church now in general use. He said among other things that the Hymnal is "a painful exhibition of vulgarity tempered by incompetency." And the Anglican chant, he added, "is a musical trilobite, scarcely to be distinguished from a vegetable." He gave it as his opinion that many of the best hymn tunes come from Germany and most of the worst are American. "The New England village choir quartet and Moody and Sankey's hymns—these are the engines of war that have done more harm to religion than the whole Anglican church, which the Puritans detested."

In a subsequent interview in the New York *Herald* Professor Parker is made to say:

"It was a paper which I wrote for the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts and read at the dinner on Monday. I made a plea for higher standards of artistic morality in that part of church music which is primarily for the people—the hymns and the tunes. I did not say, nor do I think, that a large part or any part of the books is unfit to use, but that some tunes in our hymnals are quite unsuitable for use in a solemn religious ceremony. This I pointed out and illustrated in the hope of encouraging a desire and demand for better things in our next hymnal. I compared some new tunes with some old ones. The new ones show signs of hard usage, but the old are as fresh as ever. Some of the clergy say that ours is the best book of the kind in the world. If so, that is merely an argument against using other books, and no excuse for neglecting the weak points which may still be improved in our own. Those things which seriously offend serious musicians can never be a source of strength to the church. Musicians are thankful enough for sympathetic, intelligent interest on the part of the clergy in those matters which are doubtful. They ask only that what is good be given the preference over that which is merely popular. I made some comparisons in my paper to illustrate my points, and I did say that the good tunes were usually made in Germany and that the bad ones were usually made at home."

After referring to some of the criticisms passed on Professor Parker's address, *The Outlook* (New York) says:

"Our own opinion is that what Professor Parker says in condemnation of altered hymns and frivolous tunes in the Episcopal Hymnal is applicable with greater force to the congregational and choir music of other denominations. The tendency, however, in this country is unmistakably toward higher standards and achievements in church music. This impulse toward good ecclesiastical music we owe more to the Church of England and the musicians working in it than to any other influence. Germany is undoubtedly the source of the best modern music, but that modern musical spirit has been specialized for the church more in England than in any other country."

The New York *Tribune* devotes an editorial to Professor Parker's criticisms, which if well founded, it says, "simply amount to saying that according to his standard the musical taste

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of the Episcopal church is defective." It then raises the question as to what is the true standard of religious music, and points out the great variety of opinions existing among religious people on this subject. It says:

"The Moody and Sankey melodies that so excite the scorn of Professor Parker please multitudes of Christian people who would find no comfort in such musically perfect tunes as he would prescribe. And the Anglican chants, which he refers to as trilobites, apparently touch the chords of religious emotion in those who habitually listen to them.

"Nevertheless, it is a fact that the defects of hymnology are coming more and more to be recognized. It is too much to expect that the masses of religious people will at once recognize the puerility and inanity of the words and music of some hymns, hallowed, possibly, by old associations. But the standard of taste will improve with the growing musical culture of the country. Already even some hymns and tunes once popular have become obsolete because of their crudeness and vulgarity. Many of the old Tate and Brady hymns if sung to-day, would seem so grotesque as to arouse mirth. Yet we know that the good men and women who used to sing them were helped and strengthened by them. On the whole, such criticisms as those of Professor Parker are to be welcomed, for they will bring to the consciousness of many good people of defective musical taste the fact that musical culture has a place in religion. Criticism may anger them at first, but it may also lead them to think the matter over, and when they begin to think they are pretty sure to learn."

In *The Christian Work* the same topic comes up for editorial discussion:

"Professor Parker does not tell us, and we do not know; if he could and would tell us, we might understand that peculiar mental process which has led our modern compilers of the latest Presbyterian, Reformed church, and other hymnals to give place to abominable unsingable tunes carrying diminished sevenths and filled with pedantic chords that 'lead to bewilder,' tho there is nothing 'dazzling' about them. As we look at it a meretricious and stilted pedantry that makes a parade of great learning—alas! —needs no encouragement; but that simplicity which declares its own greatness in the avoidance of the commonplace, does. One word more. We should scarcely have expected that Professor Parker would ask, as he does, 'Why have the good old minor tunes vanished from the present collections?' Why? Well, we should say because congregations as we have them do not like minor tunes. Why don't they like them? Well, Professor Parker knows that children cry in the minor scale; that the minor scale is not a natural method of expressing joy, aspiration, praise. Were it otherwise, congregations might rejoice with joy unspeakable to sing to minor-keyed 'Windham' with the inspiring, cheerful words,

'Why should we mourn departed friends?'

But we have to take congregations as we find them; it is sufficient to say they do not care to sing such tunes and are heartily tired of them."

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND BIBLE READING.

A RECENT brief addressed by the Pope to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris granting special indulgences to those "who shall read the Bible devoutly for at least a quarter of an hour" each day is quoted and emphasized by *The Sacred Heart Review* (Roman Catholic, Boston) as a refutation of the charge that the Catholic church forbids the reading of the Bible to its members. It refers to the fact that the Pope himself issued an encyclical a few years ago on "The Study of the Sacred Scriptures," and also that Pope Pius VI. wrote a letter in 1778 to Archbishop Martini of Florence, who translated the Bible into the vernacular for general use, praising him and commending the work. In this connection *The Review* says:

"Our Protestant brethren entertain some queer notions regarding the popular reading of the Bible. A good many of them—and this class is much in evidence these days because of the new fields for the sale of Protestant Bibles, which they hope to find in our colonial possessions—hold that no country can be a Christian land unless every house in it can show a well-thumbed version of the St. James or the revised edition. Yet multitudes of people and many nations, as St. Ireneus points out in his writings—were converted to primitive Christianity—the very species of that faith for which our Protestant friends profess now such high regard—without being able to read. Their faith came from hearing. And if the reading of the Bible be considered an indispensable prerequisite, Christianity would have been beyond the reach of the greater part of mankind before the art of printing was discovered, a supposition too absurd to be entertained by any sane mind. If this Protestant contention be admitted, that without the study of the Scriptures, salvation is impossible, what must be said of the people who lived before Moses's time, what of those who lived after him, but were not of the chosen race, and what of the folks who died before the first authentic collection of the New-Testament books was made in the fourth century!

"It was not until heresy began to corrupt the sacred text, and Protestantism proclaimed the destructive theory of private interpretation, that the church forbade the faithful the reading of unauthorized vernacular versions of Holy Writ. In earlier ages the Bible was freely read and its reading was encouraged, altho the faithful were always instructed regarding the obscurity of many texts and the danger of misunderstanding them. But the study of the sacred Scriptures was never neglected, much less forbidden, under proper conditions, by the church."

In an editorial note *The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto) speaks of the Pope's letter on Bible-reading, with the premise that the editions read are to be those approved by the church, and adds:

"But even this is a great concession and is a great change from the days when an English Protestant visitor to the Eternal City was in danger of having his Bible confiscated if found in his baggage. It only remains now for the church to organize a Bible society and issue cheap editions for the benefit of the poor. We hope they will at least cease to burn the copies that are being circulated by other societies, as has been done time and again in the province of Quebec, even when the versions were such as had received the church's imprimatur."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

OVER thirty-three per cent. of all foreign missionaries are women.

THE late Robert Macfie, of Scotland, bequeathed $10,000 to aid poor exiled Jews.

A NUMBER of ministers of Philadelphia of various denominations have organized an American Citizenship Alliance, and arranged a course of weekly lectures on living issues.

THERE is a Japanese Christian who puts on his door the following notice every morning before he starts for his day's work: "I am a Christian, and if any one likes to go in and read my good book while I am out, he may."

A DESPATCH from Berlin states that the Russian Government has ordered an amended form of the fifth commandment to be taught in the schools, the words added being "and show respect and obedience to the ruling monarch and his officials."

BISHOP DWANGEE, a South African ecclesiastic, is in this country trying to raise funds to establish a theological seminary in his diocese in the Dark Continent. He is of heathen parentage and ran wild in the jungle until he came under Christian influence.

BARONESS DE HIRSCH has again through her generosity been the means of ameliorating the lot of many Jews in Algiers, who were thrown out of employment by the anti-Semitic agitation. The Baroness' gift of two million francs will be used to open manufactories in which the Jews dismissed from Christian firms may find employment.

IN view of the present vitality of the Zionistic movement, the following item from the report of the United States consul at Baireut is of interest: "Out of a total population in Palestine of some 290,000 souls, about 40,000 are Jews, as against 14,000 twenty years ago. In Jerusalem there are 22,000 Jews half of whom have immigrated from Europe and America and are called Ashkenazim to distinguish them from the Oriental Israelites, the Sephardists."

THE oppressiveness of the laws against Stundists in Russia is shown by the two following clauses of an enactment which is still in force: "The children of Stundists are to be taken from their parents and are to be confided to the care of such relatives as belong to the Orthodox church, and if such are not to be found, then the children are to be given into the care of the Orthodox clergy of the place." "Every Stundist who is found reading the Bible or praying with others will be arrested and without further warning will, by 'administrative measures,' be transported to Siberia, or some other distant part of the empire. Every minister of this sect is to be sentenced to penal servitude in the mines."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

SEÑOR SAGASTA, the Liberal Spanish Premier who bravely stuck to his post during the ordeal which has shorn Spain of the last remnant of her glory, has resigned and Silvela, backed by a Clerical-Conservative majority, has taken his place. Some politicians, especially the revolutionary element, endeavor to overthrow the monarchy by blaming it for the losses of the country. But to all appearances they will have little success. The tone of the press shows that discussion of their losses is regarded as mere waste of time by most Spaniards. "Let us look to the future," says David Miranda in the *Union Ibero-Americana*; "nobody can take from us the glory of having established our culture and language over a wider area than any other nation, and of having civilized races which the English, Dutch, and French would have selfishly exterminated. A nation with such a past is not without hopes for the future." Many papers think it is unwise to fasten the responsibility of Spain's downfall upon any one party or person. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, says:

"The truth is that all parties contributed to the downfall of Spain. Misrule, caused by the spoils system, which does not permit the choice and training of efficient officials, will in the end ruin even the richest country. It is useless for the politicians to accuse each other's party system. Parliamentary discussion of our losses is useless, we had much better go to work to redeem our fortunes."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, advises the officers who succeeded in obtaining a parliamentary majority for a committee to fasten the responsibility of Spain's losses upon some one to quietly drop the matter, and most likely this will be done. "The report of the committee will be shelved," says the paper. Most important for the future of Spain is that her finances should be put in order, but this is a task of such magnitude that neither her own nor foreign papers seem able to make practical suggestions. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars annually are required for interest, and the budget is only $150,000,000! "Spain is bankrupt and must declare herself bankrupt," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Fathers and mothers are clamoring for the release of the prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. "The release of these unfortunates will probably be purchased with our money, as we can not compel the Americans to fulfil their agreement," says the *Correo*, Barcelona. Nothing seems open but a state of financial vassalage to some other power, similar to the state of Portugal. England is already stirring in the matter. The *Tiempo*, Madrid, relates that a high official in the British Foreign Office expressed himself to the following effect in conversation with a Spanish diplomat:

England is aware that the Mediterranean sea is the corner-stone of her power, and that she can not become undisputed mistress there unless she is predominant in Africa. Wars for the possession of Northern Africa are looming up, and England will be in need of an army. Ships she has, money she has too, but soldiers she needs, and Spain can supply easily a hundred thousand men. The coast of Spain would be protected by the British fleet, and money would be forthcoming to enable Spain to place her army upon a sound financial basis.

On the other hand, the British authorities at Gibraltar make preparations to invade Spain, should that country be unfriendly to England. The *Annunciador* has pointed out many proofs of the statement that Great Britain is ready to possess herself of part of the southern coast of Spain in case of a conflict. Yet Spain is not in a position to accept British offers without reserve. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"The upshot of it all is that we can not remain neutral in case of a European war. *You must be with us in Africa, or against us*, says England. This means an offensive and defensive alliance, and as, in the first place, France would be threatened, it behooves us to be very cautious. We should be careful how we treat our neighbor, not only because France has given us many proofs of her friendship and sympathy, but also because British help is a very uncertain quantity. The Napoleonic wars, provoked by Great Britain, showed this. Our frontier on the Pyrenees was not unassailable, and how uncertain, slow, and small was the help given us to repel the invader is a matter of history. We must endeavor to remain neutral as long as possible, occupying a position similar to that of Denmark, with an army and navy large enough to render an attack upon us unpleasant to the aggressor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF GERMANY.

THE German Government will this year endeavor to obtain in the Reichstag the necessary grants for the new $100,000,000 canal, a canal connecting the Rhine, Ems, Weser, and Elbe. "The canal would be of no little importance to the United States," remarks the *Weser Zeitung*. It is, in fact, designed to facilitate the importation of agricultural produce from the West. Its bitterest opponents are the German agriculturalists, who side with the American protectionists in their desire to render the exchange of American and German produce more difficult. The German Government is therefore forced to justify its demands by pointing to countries which have concluded commercial treaties with Germany, especially Turkey and Russia, both of which take much German industrial produce in exchange for agricultural produce. Regarding the trade with Turkey the *Daheim*, Leipsic, expresses itself in the main as follows:

German trade and commercial dealings with Turkey, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Syria have increased wonderfully during the past ten years. In all the larger cities of these countries German business men have established flourishing concerns, and they are spreading the network of their influence constantly. The building of railroads in Anatolia is being carried on almost exclusively by German capital, and the work is done by German managers. More than 1,400 kilometers of these railroads have already been completed and are in operation. It is now possible to reach Angora by way of Skutari from Berlin in three times twenty-four hours. In Eski-Shehir, where the workshops of the Anatolian railroad are located, a regular German city has sprung up and has crowded out the Turkish. The chief objects of German trade are especially weapons, gunpowder, provisions, and all kinds of manufactured articles, and the retail business of the Germans in these districts has in recent years almost monopolized parts of this business. In Constantinople the number of retail German shops is on the increase month by month. There are now 113 such shops in German hands and only 28 in French. The *Revue de Paris* itself reports that in regard to the purchase of real estate 35 Germans have sold property valued at 900,000 piasters but bought more than two millions worth, while 109 French subjects of the Sultan sold 5,000,000 piasters worth but bought only 4,000,000. In this way German property-holders in Constantinople have increased their holdings by more than a million, while the French have diminished theirs by the same sum. The comparative amounts imported into Turkey are seen from the fact that in 1878 English importations were 43.80 per cent., French 13.45, Austrian, German, and Belgian together 18.25; while in 1893 England contributed 37.83 per cent., France 11.45, and Germany and Belgium 25.32. The project is much discussed of converting Anatolia (*i.e.*, the western portion of Asia Minor) into a German agricultural colony; but whether this can be realized remains to be seen.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, says the United States is evidently under the impression that the Germans are compelled to obtain at least their beef and pork in America. This, thinks the paper, is a mistake. Germany can produce enough animal food for a much larger population than she has; there is no dearth of meat, German farmers get no more for their pigs and kine than a year ago, and even speculation has raised the price of beef only one

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cent per pound. A writer in the *Réforme Economique* expresses himself to the following effect:

Since 1870 Germany has endeavored to capture the American market, and it must be admitted that she has profited most, taking the wind out of the sails of France and Great Britain. At present, however, the Germans, too, feel the effects of the Dingley tariff. But they have provided for the change beforehand, turning their attention to Central and South America, so far with success. The volume of German trade has increased, tho the trade with the United States decreased.

In the Far East German trade is also increasing, and many Chinese merchants place themselves under the protection of the German flag. Yet the United States is regarded as the most natural customer of Germany, and the German Emperor is very anxious to conclude a commercial treaty with our republic. New York is one of the three cities in which a salaried "commercial expert" will have his headquarters, the other two places thus distinguished being Buenos Ayres and Constantinople.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

THE most sensational subject for comment in the columns of the political press of Europe just now is the state of the Czar's health. It is rumored that he is feeble in body, suffering from melancholia, even on the verge of insanity. It is certain only that he does not at present bear the full burden of his position, for important decrees are signed, not by him, but by his uncle, Grand Duke Michael, and deputations sent to lay petitions before the Czar have to return without accomplishing their object. The hints regarding the state of the Czar's mind and his inability to hold his own against court intrigue are traceable to *Politiken*, Copenhagen, a paper which has excellent connections and is often in possession of exclusive information, but which is not always free from the suspicion of being merely the cat's-paw of some diplomats, especially when British interests are at stake. The sensational articles in *Politiken* run in the main as follows:

According to some reports the Emperor's health is failing, intellectual exertion has been prohibited by his medical advisers, and he must abstain from managing the affairs of the country. Another explanation is that certain high personages are responsible for the Emperor's seclusion. For more than a month past it has been rumored that the only thing the Emperor has had to do with the publication of the laws issued in his name was to append his signature. But nothing certain is known with regard to the character of his malady. It was hoped that Nicholas II. would prove these rumors false by making a voyage abroad. But he will not leave Russia; that is certain.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that Russian history is full of court intrigue, and says:

"The 'influence near the throne' referred to is probably that of the Empress-Dowager. As early as during the coronation festivities liberal Russian journalists were heard to express the fear that she would exercise a baneful and reactionary influence. Possibly, too, the Czar's disarmament scheme was a little too revolutionary to please some people, and a palace revolution has taken place. Yet all such rumors must be received with reserve. For the sake of the approaching conference it is devoutly to be wished that its promoter is in good health."

In a large measure these rumors are due to the extremely illiberal treatment accorded to Finland, which is now being "Russified" as were the Baltic provinces. Finland was annexed in 1809. The Czar then promised to respect its constitution, and the Finnish troops were to remain at home. The ruler of all the Russias did not call himself emperor in Finland, but grand duke. The present Czar acknowledged the Finnish constitution in 1894. Now the ancient Scandinavian culture of the country has to make place for the Russian language, Russian customs, and the Russian Orthodox church. The Finns protest, but that avails nothing: their representatives are not even received by the Czar. *Free Russia*, London, says:

"The outcome of this Finnish affair will have the greatest significance not only for the destinies of Finland, but also for the international movement toward peace now afloat. When first speaking of the Czar's proposal and as to how far it might be considered serious, we expressed the opinion that he hardly realized what his own proposals logically imply. We see now that Russian militarism has obtained his assistance for getting the upper hand over that part of his dominions where there was no need for stepping forward with proposals for restrictions in armament to combat militarism. The real champions of international peace ought to pay the greatest attention to this fact while arousing the really popular wave in favor of peace."

The Spectator, London, points out that there are always palace intrigues in an autocratic court, and also false stories of such intrigues, but thinks there is no reason to suppose that anything unusual is going on about the Russian throne just now. *Justice*, London, says:

"And this is the weak and silly potentate whose peace rescripts we are asked to regard as a kind of modern stone tables of Mount Sinai. But the Russianization of Finland is only part of the whole Russian policy, which seeks to grab piecemeal every mile of territory, and to inflict its despotism on every race which becomes subject to its domination. Well may Norway and Sweden be fearful now that their buffer state is a thing of the past."

The Outlook, London, says:

"Either the Czar rules or he does not rule. If he does rule, then his message of peace to the outside world must be read in the light of the cruel wrongs he has inflicted and is inflicting on his own subjects, culminating in his curt refusal even to see the representatives of the Finnish nation delegated to protest against his infraction of his coronation oath to respect their constitutional rights; and so read his message of peace is worthless. Or the Czar does not rule, and then, tho his message may be sincere, it is again worthless, for he lacks the power to compel his own ministers to act in accordance with it. The truth would seem to be that the Czar does *not* rule—perhaps for the reasons given in current and authoritative reports, that he has fallen, or is falling, a victim to the taint of his house."

The Saturday Review remarks that "one Poland does not seem to be enough for Russia," and points out that the abolition of Finland's liberties is not without economic significance. The paper says:

"Unfortunately Finland has all to lose by absorption; economically, because her currency is not a depreciated one like the Russian. Again her railways have been largely built by loans payable abroad in gold. The introduction of the Russian currency will go far to cripple her, just as the need of finding a large amount of gold for England hampers India. From a customs point of view the change is still more fatal. The Finlander is a sober mortal. His staple drink is coffee and tea, but the Russian duties on these are so high that he will necessarily be driven to 'vodka.' Verily in Finland this 'peace-loving Czar' 'solitudinem facit, pacem appellat.'"

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, thinks a more or less enforced abstention from expressing his will would be nothing new where a Russian ruler is concerned, and reminds its readers that the Russian form of government has been described as "absolutism, tempered with assassination." The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, says:

"It is quite possible that a halt has been called to the Czar's revolutionizing tendencies by the ultra-Conservative Party, under Pobyedonostzef, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, with the assistance of Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's uncle, and the Empress-Dowager. The Panslavists think Nicholas II. is getting too German, too liberal. Hence this brutal treatment of Finland, this increased censorship of the press, and the endeavor to prevent the people from knowing the kindly nature of the Czar. Nicholas II. has given half a million rubles to alleviate the suffering of the peasants in the famine district. Pobyedonostzef has prohibited

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the papers from mentioning this fact. The Czar had sent a trustworthy person to report to him on the famine; Pobydonostzef immediately sent another who denied the stories told by the Czar's representative. The Czar is powerless, he is not strong enough to oppose the forces marshaled against him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

IN Great Britain and France without much chance of success, in Holland and Switzerland with much better chances, an agitation is being carried on for national regulation of the care of aged and infirm poor by means of a national pension system such as has been established in Germany and lately also in New Zealand. The most moderate and logical advocates of such a measure express themselves after the manner of the *Nieuws van den Dag*, which, in a series of articles, expresses itself to the following effect:

"Persons who are unable to provide for themselves, either because they are too aged or too infirm, have a right to better provision for their comfort on the part of the state than is now made for them. It is a difficult task to take care of all such, but it is one of the most beautiful of all Christian privileges." When Bismarck, in 1881, opened his famous speech announcing the intention of the German Government to provide for all aged poor with the above sentences, he may have been influenced by reasons of state only, but he certainly spoke the truth. Nothing but state help can better the condition of wage-earners who are no longer able to compete with younger men. Other means are insufficient, as experience shows. A workingman of sixty and more is rarely able to obtain steady employment. His savings, if he has any, generally are too insignificant for practical relief. Regular relief on the part of a former employer is too rare to affect the poverty of the masses. Their offspring only partially assist the aged poor, and the charitable institutions are generally unable to assist people who are not invalids.

Experience has shown that the proletariat is in most cases too thriftless to provide for old age. Workingmen must, therefore, be compelled to pay the premiums of their old-age insurance. For it is the duty of a civilized community to prevent as much as possible suffering among its members. In this every one must agree with the Socialists. But this *duty* on the part of society by no means includes a *right* of the individual. The laborer does not work to further the interests of society, but only to further his own and those of his family, and, however small his wage, the value of his work is paid him in full. Society is not guilty of the *causes* of old-age misery, but it should provide for the removal of that misery itself.

The only country where such provision has been tried on a large scale is Germany. On the whole, the experiment has been a success, for not even the bitterest enemies of society suggest its abolition, and the chief complaint is that its provisions are inadequate. It affords relief too late in life, and of too little extent. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, however, points out that the Government did not intend to make promises which possibly could not be fulfilled. It is better to extend the benefits of the system when the funds have accumulated, than to invite failure by injudicious liberality. The opponents of old-age pensions for the masses in every country nevertheless pronounce the German system a failure. *The Speaker*, London, describes some of its most serious defects as follows:

"It is the capitalist class, factory owners, etc., who raise the loudest complaints against the financial arrangements of the present system; and not without reason, for whereas it is they who contribute most to the insurance fund, it is their bitterest opponents, the landowners, who derive from it most benefit. Since the passing of the old-age and infirmity laws, the cost of parish relief has decreased considerably in country districts, where it falls on the landowners; while it has remained almost stationary in towns. A glance at the statistics issued by the Insurance Bureau shows clearly the whys and wherefores of this difference. In East Prussia, out of every thousand persons 47.8 receive old-age pensions; but in Berlin, out of every thousand only eight receive pensions, as the other nine hundred and ninety-two die before they reach their seventy-first birthday—the earliest date on which an old-age pension can be claimed. Town employers, therefore, complain that the money they are compelled to pay to secure old-age pensions for their workmen does not in any way benefit these workmen, as they are practically all in their graves when the time comes for them to claim them; and that it will ultimately go toward paying the pensions of the longer-lived agricultural laborer—to the relief of the landowner, of course. . . . .

"Among the workers, especially the town workers, the feeling against the law in question is even more bitter than among the employers. A large section of them look upon it as a fraud, a deliberate attempt on the part of their rulers to deceive and rob them. For thirty years of their lives they are compelled to pay to the state a certain sum every week, and, in return, the state is supposed to provide for them when they become old. But the men's contention is that the state does nothing of the kind. It grants old-age pensions, it is true, but only to persons above seventy; whereas the chances are that they, as town workers, will die before they are fifty. . . . . .

"Then the average workingman is firmly convinced that it is on his class alone that the full cost of the insurance falls. He has never a doubt but that every master deducts directly or indirectly from the wages he pays the full price of every insurance stamp he affixes. He argues that even the state subsidy to the insurance fund is levied chiefly on the workers, as it is the yield of the duty on corn. He objects, very strongly too, to the method by which the insurance is effected; in his eyes the insurance card is a dangerous tell-tale; as from it any employer to whom he applies for a place can see at a glance whether he is a loafer or a regular worker."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FILIPINOS AND THE GERMANS.

PROFESSOR BLUMENTRITT, of Leitmeritz, has addressed to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, an article describing the relations between the Germans and the Filipinos. We take from it the following:

"Now that the Americans have authentic declarations to the effect that Germany has always been neutral, it may be interesting to describe the feeling of the Tagales in the matter. The suspicion that Germany wanted the Philippines dates as far back as 1867, when the Sultan of the Sulu Islands, hard pressed by the Spanish gunboats, offered to accept a Prussian protectorate. But his hope to continue his piratical excursions under the Prussian flag was only a beautiful dream, as Prussia objected to the arrangement.

"The natives of the Philippines, nevertheless, showed some appreciation of German knowledge and ability. As the Spaniards foster French sympathies, this was regarded as a crime, and a Filipino writer was forced to go to Spain to atone for his articles in defense of Germany during the Franco-German war. The conduct of Germany in the Caroline Islands incident should have shown the Spaniards that they had no reason to fear Germany. But as another Filipino of ability, Rizal, published his famous *noli me tangere* in Berlin, the Spanish clergy informed the Filipinos that the Germans are the most wicked people upon earth. The result was not exactly what they hoped, for the natives said: 'These Germans must be excellent people, else the monks would not abuse them so.' That the Filipinos in their rebellion against Spain treated the Germans with special consideration is true, but it is also true that they were very considerate to all foreigners.

"During the Spanish-American war the Tagales were at first under the impression that the German fleet was intended to assist the Spaniards against the Filipinos, especially as the *Irene* saved some Spaniards from being massacred. Later the Filipinos believed that Germany favored the United States.

"'Even the Germans, the most just people upon earth, allow the Americans to treat us like niggers,' writes a Filipino to me.

"Perhaps he is mistaken. By giving the Americans a free hand, they also are made responsible. They will soon discover that they can not succeed in creating order without the help of the natives, and this will force them to grant autonomy to the Filipinos."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE French Chambers have passed a law which entitles the entire supreme court to entrust another tribunal with the revision of a case regarded as a *chose jugée* by the court which first settled it. This looks hopeful for Dreyfus, but even now the European papers are doubtful that the unfortunate prisoner of the Île du Diable will be given a fair hearing. "The people rule in France, and the people rarely prefer the truth," says the *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, and the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* remarks that "a great weakness in French politics is a want of respect for the truth." Yet many Frenchmen are tired of the calumny with which most of their newspapers have attacked the friends of justice in order to make the people gasp and stare and buy papers. Gaston Duruy says in the *Figaro*, Paris:

"Truth alone can give us the strength necessary to recover from the attack of insanity which has taken hold of us, otherwise so sensible a people. Truth alone will pacify the minds of the people, not the verdict of a court out of all the courts taken together. Give us the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, we care not how horrible its revelations may be."

In the *Nation*, Berlin, Theodor Barth points out that an intense kind of patriotism, best expressed in the Anglo-Saxon maxim *Right or wrong—my country*, is responsible for such judicial aberrations. He says:

"Translated into honest German the maxim means, 'Where my own country has interests at stake, other people can whistle for justice.' . . . To-day the Rocheforts, Drumonts, and consorts are the hardest howlers among those who, for the sake of *salus publica*, prevent justice. Hysterical fellows like Jules Lemaître and François Coppée proclaim the *Right or wrong—my country*. So does the howling mob which demands President Loubet's resignation, so also Colonel Henry when he committed suicide—after he had been found out as a forger."

The Saturday Review, London, does not see any reason to join in the pretty universal condemnation of the French Ministers for their opposition to the revision. The paper says:

"May there not be some personage or some principle of policy involved, so vital to the stability of France that the sacrifice of one man may seem, in comparison, a small thing to those who are responsible for the conduct of the state? Situations have occurred before in history when individuals have been made to suffer for the supposed salvation of society, and it is conceivable that successive French ministries may have been face to face with such a dilemma. If so, their decision may have been deplorable, but their position demands more consideration than we English have given. Burked inquiries are not peculiar to France; and if it is well that charity should begin at home, there is no reason it should not be continued abroad."

The usually well-informed Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks Dreyfus will indeed be liberated, but there will be no prosecution of the persons who are responsible for his deportation. He writes, in the main, as follows:

The Government is aware that the Dreyfusards will never be satisfied until the ex-captain is liberated, and as the prestige of France suffers seriously by "the affair," the Government is anxious to end the matter. The Dreyfusards will not carry matters too far. They wish to save the innocent rather than punish the guilty, for, after all, punishment has already overtaken the principal villains of this political drama. Henry has died by his own hand; Esterhazy, cursed and despised, is a fugitive from justice; Paty du Clam is ruined. Even the career of such men as General Mercier and General Boisdeffre has been impaired. The truth will be published, that is certain, for the courts which have handled the matter contain too many members to prevent publicity.

Dreyfus will, perhaps, be released for want of evidence. The ex-captain will not like this, he may even refuse to leave his prison on such terms, and the queer spectacle may be witnessed of the eviction of a prisoner. It is more likely, however, that the friends of Dreyfus will be content with his release and refuse to further press the matter. The anti-Dreyfusards certainly are not anxious to continue the case, nor will the military object if it is quietly dropped. Of a *coup-d'état* there is little danger. We hear always of the *generals* as dangerous to the republic. As long as no one is mentioned as *the* general France need not fear. As for the pretenders, neither the Royalists nor the Bonapartists have much chance, altho the money of the late Jay Gould and of Blanc, the keeper of the gambling-den at Monte Carlo, are used to back Prince Victor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL THE GERMAN AUSTRIANS REBEL?

THE German Government and press do not tire of declaring that Germany has no intention to interfere in the Philippine question, that acquisitions in South America are not, for the present at least, to be thought of, and that even an invitation to acquire territory in Asia Minor would not be accepted. Germany will attend to her interests in distant lands only as much as her trade and her prestige absolutely demand, for she will soon have her hands full nearer home. Much sooner than she could wish and expect, the Austrian empire shows signs of breaking up. We quote below expressions from German-Austrian representatives, such as never before have been heard, as given in the *Tageblatt*, Vienna:

SCHONERER: "If in this year of jubilee the demonstrations of loyalty toward the House of Hapsburg are not as warm as may have been expected, you must regard this as a sign that the gratitude of the House of Austria is doubted. (TUERK: "The people's only and last hope is Germany!"). . . . We are sorry that we have to speak of a dying Austria and a reviving German people in Austria. (The SPEAKER: "Order! Order!") We are too proud to ask help, hard as our fate is, but we know whence help must come if the word of William II. can be relied upon. (WOLF: "Hurrah for Greater Germany!") We must hope that the alliance with Germany is broken; the sooner the better, so that the German Emperor may translate his words into deeds. Germany can always find an ally as strong as Austria. . . . The policy of the Hohenzollerns is German national policy, and we will not interfere if Austrian ministries work into their hands. We will defend the land of our birth, with blood and iron if necessary."

SYLVESTER: "It need not cause wonderment that the Germans of Austria revere Bismarck. The new Austrian coins should bear the legend 'Austrian-Hungarian Anarchy' instead of 'Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

NORWEGIAN legislators propose that girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash, and cook should be refused permission to marry. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

ACCORDING to the *Matin*, Paris, the pension list, which remained to France as a sole material reminder of her imperial expansion under Napoleon I., has closed. The last veteran died at the age of 105 years, in January. In Prussia and Austria are still left a few of the men who helped to defeat Napoleon's dreams of world-rule.

The St. James's Gazette, London, marvels "at the slowness of British merchants to admit that other opinions than their own may be right." Quoting from Gastrell's Trade Report, the paper comments as follows upon German competition: "A volume of trade which has increased from £279,000,000 in 1872 to £405,000,000 in 1897 would alone—it might be imagined—deserve attention, even if that increase were not to so large an extent made up from British losses. When to these figures are added the facts that out of all the steamers existing in 1897 (over 10,000 tons) Germany owned two thirds and England only one sixth; that Germany has made better armor-plates than either ourselves or the United States; and that her torpedo-destroyers have attained a speed of over forty miles an hour—it must surely be recognized that even on sea our commercial supremacy is being seriously attacked. In their wise use of canals for internal communication, a system we have foolishly abolished for the sake of railway monopolies, and in their keen appreciation of characteristic detail in foreign trade, the Germans have given two more reasons for a superiority in commercial methods that will be far too prominent at the Paris Exhibition unless our merchants make an effort."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD" FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.

PROF. WILBUR H. SIEBERT, of the Ohio State University, has published a volume dealing with the "underground" routes by which, previous to the war, fugitive slaves were conveyed to Canada and the free States. This underground system, Professor Siebert thinks, did even more than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to bring on the war. From 1840 to 1860 hundreds and thousands of slaves annually were induced to flee from their masters. Professor Siebert estimates that more than five thousand persons were employed in operating the underground system, and that nearly half a million slaves obtained freedom by its means. Nearly all the best-known Abolitionists were in the scheme, and in Rochester, Syracuse, Providence, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and other cities regular leagues and vigilance committees were organized for the work. Yet the system never developed into a general organization.

Congress had passed the most rigid fugitive-slave laws, which, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, were most ingeniously evaded. As early as 1850, when a Southern planter lost his negroes through the underground route he made but little effort to recover them. In most of the free States some effort was made by the authorities to restore the fugitives, but it was generally half-hearted, and the Abolitionist went about his work with divine enthusiasm.

The chief interest in Professor Siebert's book is the daring of the underground operators and their methods. A certain class of these bold characters stealthily invaded the Southern States constantly and induced negroes to flee with them. The raids of John Brown are too well known to give Professor Siebert's account of them, but there were other men whose energy was as great as Brown's and whose work was far more effective. Notable among this number was Levi Coffin, who was called the president of the underground railroad. Coffin was a Quaker, as a great many of these operators were. He was a native of North Carolina, and was an effective agent before he left his native State for a residence in Ohio. He and his wife are said to have aided more than three thousand slaves in their flight. Coffin kept a regular station for the reception of fugitives at Cincinnati. Coffin did not, however, make visits to the South to do his work. He only harbored and conveyed the fugitives after they reached his hands.

Calvin Fairbanks, a resident of Virginia, was one of the most active agents, but a man of bad character. To his Southern neighbors he appeared to be in favor of slavery, but was at heart a strong Abolitionist. He was perhaps the most ingenious agent in the service. In speaking of his devices he said:

"Forty-seven slaves I guided toward the North Star, in violation of the state codes of Virginia and Kentucky. I piloted them through the forest mostly by night; girls fair and white, dressed as ladies, men and boys as gentlemen or servants; men in women's clothes; boys dressed as girls and girls as boys; on foot or on horseback, in buggies, carriages, common wagons, in and under loads of hay, straw, furniture, boxes, and bags; crossing the Jordan of the slave, swimming or wading chin deep; or in boats, or skiffs; on rafts and often on a pine log. And I never suffered one to be recaptured."

But Fairbanks himself was put in prison in Louisville for taking off a mulatto woman. He was tried in 1853, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. While there he reports that he received thirty-nine thousand lashes all together. In 1864 he was pardoned by a singular occurrence. President Lincoln commanded Gen. Speed S. Fry to enrol all the negroes in Kentucky as soldiers. Thomas E. Bramlitte, the governor of the State, refused to allow General Fry to execute the order. Lincoln summoned Governor Bramlitte to Washington to answer charges. The lieutenant-governor, Richard T. Jacob, a strong Abolitionist, became acting governor. On his first day in office the new executive was approached by General Fry, who said:

"Governor, the President thinks it would be well to make this Fairbanks day." On the following morning Fairbanks was pardoned.

Seth Concklin, of Philadelphia, was another noted character who invaded the South to take slaves away. Like John Brown, he lost his life in the business. While taking a family of slaves from Alabama north, they were all arrested at Vincennes, Ind., and sent back South. Concklin, while crossing the Cumberland, was probably murdered on the boat and thrown into the river.

One of the most remarkable slave abductors was Harriet Tubman, a negro woman. She was well known to most of the great anti-slavery agitators. Gov. William H. Seward said of her: "I have known her long, and a nobler, higher spirit or a truer seldom dwells in a human form." John Brown introduced her to Wendell Phillips in Boston, saying: "I bring you one of the best and bravest persons on this continent—General Tubman, as we call her." She was a welcome guest in the homes of Emerson, the Olcotts, the Whitneys, and the Brooks families. She was known as Moses.

She made nineteen trips into the South and emancipated over three hundred slaves. Altho she had assistance, she relied mainly on herself to accomplish her work. After she had saved up enough money from her own wages, she would go South, corral her fugitives at some appointed place, and start North on Saturday night so as to get some distance before she could be advertised. When posters were put up advertising her caravan, she would hire negroes to follow along and tear them down. If she were closely pursued she would take a train with her companions and start South so as to allay suspicion. She knew where friends could be found. If at any stage of the journey she were compelled to leave her companions and forage for supplies, she would disclose herself on her return through the strains of a favorite little song:

"Dark and thorny is the pathway,
Where de pilgrim makes his way;
But beyond this vale of sorrow,
Lie de fields of endless day."

If any one of her party became faint-hearted and wanted to turn back, she would threaten to use her revolver, and sometimes did use it, declaring: "Dead niggers tell no tales, you go on or die." Once apprehending danger on the route she had chosen, she decided to change her course by wading an unknown river in March. She walked boldly in and made her people follow her. In this way she escaped the officers waiting for her.

This remarkable black woman was employed during the war as a nurse and scout for the United States army. Gen. Rufus Saxton, writing of her in 1868, said: "I can bear witness to the value of her services in South Carolina and Florida. She was employed in the hospitals as a spy. She made many a raid inside the enemies' lines, displaying remarkable courage, zeal, and fidelity." She now lives in Auburn, N. Y.

Professor Siebert details at some length the adventures of a number of other daring abductors of slaves. He also describes the miserable state of the poor fugitives in the province of Ontario, Canada. Altho freedom was sweet wherever found, yet the negroes in leaving their sunny South for this frigid region suffered great hardships.

TELEPHONING WHEN SNOWBOUND.—A special despatch from Gallatin, Tenn., of March 11 says: "J. T. Dunham, attorney, had an appointment to a lawsuit of Castilian Springs, eight miles from here, but the weather was so cold and the snow so deep that he would not make the trip, but remained at home and employed the telephone, through which he conducted the suit. Through his instructions the witnesses were examined, and after all the evidence was in Mr. Dunham made his argument to the court over the telephone. A decision was quickly rendered in his favor."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul McCook writes from Dawson City, December 31, 1898: "Investors should be very careful of mining properties offered for sale, particularly in some sections of Alaska. Of the many who came here last spring and summer, hundreds drifted down the Yukon and located at Forty Mile, Eagle City, and Star City, Seventy-mile district. I am credibly informed there are many schemers among these, who get up miners' meetings, elect their own recorder, jump claims already recorded, get their man to give them receipts as record papers, issue prospectuses of water rights, all apparently in conformity with United States mining regulations. They have organized companies, their scheme being to sell their so-called rights to the public. No one should buy anything until perfectly satisfied, by investigation, that the claims or rights are correct. There will be any number of valueless claims offered by promoters."

Commercially, Sydney may be considered as representing New South Wales; it is more, for it is the chief distributing point of the continent of Australia. In the value of its tonnage, Sydney is yet the tenth commercial port of the globe, and by reason of increasing acquaintance and mutual confidence, the commercial relations of the United States with Australia are becoming more firmly established and the reciprocal trade more extensive and profitable. The following table gives the total value, in round numbers, of export and import trade of Sydney with all countries; also with the three leading foreign competitors—United States, France, and Germany—for the five years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive:

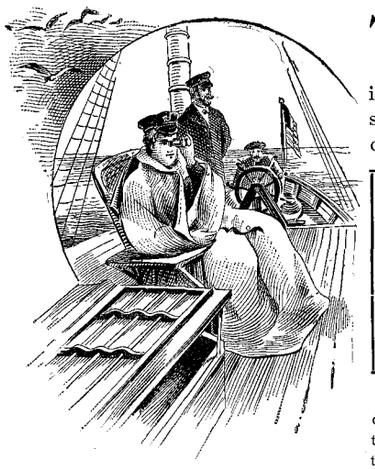
Year.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Total.
1894.....	$5,409,000	$5,220,000	$3,940,000	$176,890,000
1895.....	7,340,000	7,680,000	5,830,000	184,440,000
1896.....	7,830,000	7,200,000	6,850,000	211,960,000
1897.....	8,510,000	8,700,000	8,460,000	221,310,000
1898.....	9,290,000	9,340,000	8,990,000	183,370,000

Consul Kindrick writes from Ciudad Juarez, in answer to inquiries by the editor of a Massachusetts trade journal, as follows:

"Under present conditions, the shoe trade of Mexico does not offer very flattering prospects to American manufacturers. They can not hope for considerable sales in the cheaper grades of footwear, and must content themselves with supplying a first-class shoe to meet the demand of a restricted number of the people—those only, in fact, who can afford to wear a United States shoe of the first quality. It is universally admitted in the republic of Mexico that the American shoe is without a rival as to style, quality, and finish. First-class shoes of European or of Mexican manufacture can not compete with them. But this shoe is necessarily worn by the minority of Mexicans—those who can afford the luxury of a shoe that costs from $3 to $7 in gold; therefore, the trade in Mexico in American shoes is limited to a certain grade of shoe worn by a certain class of people. The laboring classes in the United States wear shoes that cost from $1 up, while the laboring classes in Mexico wear shoes that cost $4 the dozen. The duty on American shoes is from 30 to 60 cents per pair. The Mexican laborer, the maximum cost of whose shoes is 50 cents, can not be considered a customer for American shoes that would cost from $1 to $3."

An absolute necessity to steamer comfort

in Summer or Winter is a good traveling rug. Rugs have been both a necessity and a nuisance, but the nuisance is a thing of the past.



Send to-day for particulars.

The Kenwood Rug

is shaped like a bag, requires no "tucking in," slips on and off easier than a coat, and a gale can't disarrange it or reach you.

Examination Without Cost.

Write us for samples, prices, and all the particulars. If the idea then commends itself to you, we will ship the rug, and if not satisfactory in every possible manner; if not more than you hoped for; if you have the slightest dissatisfaction, return it and get your money back by return mail.

The Kenwood Rug is woven of soft, fleecy cloth, cut down in front to within twelve inches of the bottom. Patent fasteners—no buttons; no strings. Lighter in weight than the old square rug; softer and warmer. *None of it in the way.* One slight pull, the fasteners are unclasped, and you are out. Bag part unlaces, making rug square. Available as extra bed or lounge cover, or for any purpose in which a square rug is more adapted. Rolls up in a small bundle—a good "carry-all."

THE KENWOOD MILLS, Albany, New York.

"When you wish the latest styles write to us."

Tailor-Made Suits, $5.

THE costumes and skirts which we make are exclusive in style and distinctly different from the ready-made garments. When wearing one of our styles you do not run the risk of meeting other ladies wearing garments which look exactly like yours. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits and skirts such as you see everywhere, but we are the only house making fashionable goods to order at moderate prices.

Our new Spring catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and skirts selected from the newest Paris models, and the materials from which we make our garments comprise only the very latest novelties. We will mail our catalogue *free*, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost.

Our catalogue illustrates:

Tailor-made Suits, $5 up.
Duck, Pique and Linen Suits, $4 up.
Duck, Pique and Linen Skirts, $3 up.
Separate Cloth Skirts, $4 up.
Bicycle Suits, $4 up.
Bicycle Skirts, $3 up.
Rainy-day Suits and Skirts.
Riding Habits. Golf Suits.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. **We pay express charges everywhere.** If, when writing to us, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, it will afford us pleasure to send you a full line of exactly what you wish. We also have special lines of black goods and fabrics for second-mourning. Write to-day for catalogue and samples; we will send them to you, *free*, by return mail.

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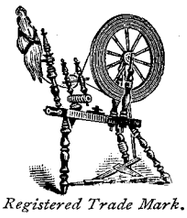
with the **Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders** can be placed just where you want them; will never slip but may be instantly released. Drawers Supporters, easily adjusted or taken off—excellent for holding golf trousers. By mail, 25c. the pair. ☞ *Catalogue showing these and other novelties, free.*

American Ring Co., Box 65, Waterbury, Conn.

After a Day's Hard Work
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.



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The designs are in blue, green, helio, and French gray on white ground.

Perhaps still more striking are the solid colors in the new shades of pink, helio, blue, and yellow, with the Bayadere tucks of white. These make exquisite costumes or waists. 40 cents per yard.

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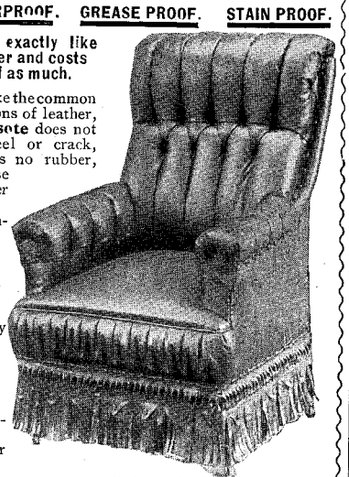

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Enough to cover a dining chair, seat or footstool sent for 25 cents in stamps.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion sent for 2ct. stamp with your upholsterer's name.*

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

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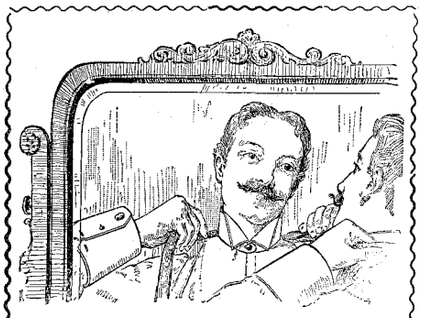

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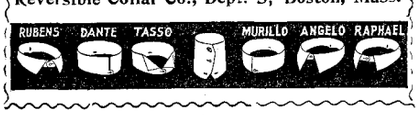

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PERSONALS.

PATRICK WALSH, ex-United States Senator from Georgia, who died at his home, in Augusta, after a lingering illness, the other day, was mayor of Augusta at the time of his death. Mr. Walsh was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to America in 1852, settling with his parents in Charleston, S. C. He worked in a newspaper office as galley-boy at the age of thirteen years, and after five years became a journeyman printer. Later he became president of the Augusta *Chronicle*. He was president of the Southern Associated Press for a number of years.

In 1894, when United States Senator Colquitt of Georgia died, Governor Northen appointed Mr. Walsh to fill the vacancy. As soon as he arrived in Washington, he introduced a bill in the Senate making it a crime for persons to steal rides on trains carrying United States mails. The bill, however, was never passed. He was an advocate of "free silver," and in 1892 was defeated as a delegate to the national convention because he favored Hill for President. Until a few years ago Mr. Walsh possessed a competence. In the late eighties he became a large stockholder in a number of Georgia enterprises, including the Augusta Exposition. By these investments he lost heavily, and in his recent mayoralty campaign it was said that he had almost beggared himself for his home city. He made many trips through the United States, lecturing on the resources of Georgia and Augusta.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. OTIS, who is now in command of our forces at Manila, and was recently appointed one of the commission of five to study the commercial and social problems of the Philippine Islands, is an *alumnus* of the University of Rochester, class of '58. This class, by the way, was a remarkable one. Nearly all the members attained distinction. Among those best known now living are Captain W. Harkness, LL.D., of the National Observatory, Washington; the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, field secretary of the Home Mission Society; the Rev. Dr. Cephas B. Crane, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Gubelmann, of Rochester Theological Seminary; Prof. Almon C. Bacone, of the Indian University, Indian Territory; and W. O. Stoddard, the novelist and historian.

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Current Events.

Monday, March 20.

—**W. J. Bryan** makes public his letter to Perry Belmont, declining to attend the Jefferson birthday dinner of the Democratic Club.

—**Insurgents are repulsed** at Iloilo by the American forces.

—Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, says that he regards it "as impossible to give the **West Indies representation** in the Government."

Tuesday, March 21.

—Reports made by the province governors of Cuba say that there are now **13,219 men in the Cuban army,** exclusive of officers.

—**The convention between Great Britain and France,** defining their respective frontiers in the Nile valley, is signed in London.

Wednesday, March 22.

—The New York Assembly passes the **single-headed policy commission bill.**

—A petition is received in Berlin, signed by **all the Germans in Samoa,** protesting against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers, and a further maintenance of the Berlin treaty.

—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, is designated by the Queen Regent **to act for Spain** in the exchange ratifications of the Peace Treaty.

Thursday, March 23.

—Rioting, growing out of the **lynching of a negro** in Little River county, Arkansas, is causing serious trouble.

—The Connecticut House of Representatives passes a bill to permit the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company **to run trains on Sunday** during hours hitherto prohibited.

Friday, March 24.

—Señor Azpiroz, **the new Mexican Ambassador,** arrives in Washington.

—Rioting continues at the scene of **lynching in Arkansas.**

—The French Court of Cassation **rejects the petition of Madame Dreyfus** for the exclusion from the revision inquiry of three judges, who, in the first proceedings, decided unfavorably on the Dreyfus question.

Saturday, March 25.

—The general advance of the American troops in Luzon results in the **defeat of the Filipinos** and the capture of three towns including Mallabon and Malinta.

—**Secretary Alger** and party arrive at Havana.

—**A petition to Queen Victoria,** signed by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, states that their position is intolerable, and asks for reform on abuses.

—It is reported that Germany will discontinue her support of **Mataafa in Samoa,** hoping that this will induce the United States to recall Chief Justice Chambers.

Sunday, March 26.

—General Wheaton's brigade **captures the town of Polo** after a fierce fight.

—**The Twelfth Regiment,** New York Volunteers, returns from Cuba and parades in New York City.

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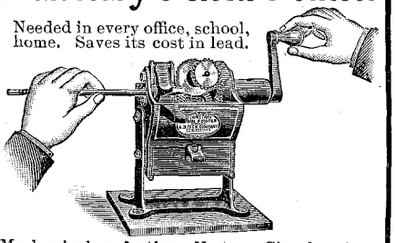

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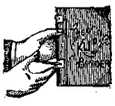

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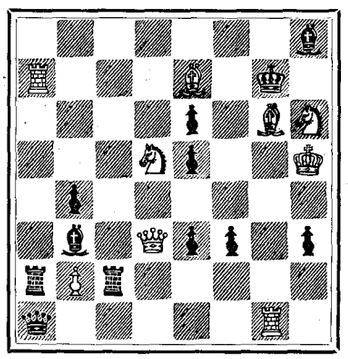
Problem 367.

BY VALENTIN MARIN.

First-Prize *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

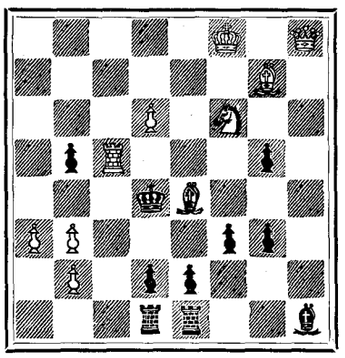
White mates in two moves.

Problem 368.

A. F. MACKENZIE.

First-Prize, 1898 Problem-Tourney of the Bohemian Chess-club, of Prague, Bohemia.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

(Thirty-one composers, with forty-nine problems, competed in this tourney, in which the Blind Problematist of Jamaica secured first-prize.)

Solution of Problems.

No. 362.

Key-move, R—B 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. A. F. Goetz, Fairbanks, Mo.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; T. R. Dennison, Asheville, N.C.; L. A. Tyson, Elmwood, Neb.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia.; S. S., Auburndale, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; J. E. Thrift, Madison C. H., Va.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.; E. B. Robbins, Crary, N. D.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. P. Read, Le Mars, Ia.; M. D. Howell, Maysville, Mo.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Ia.; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich.; Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Neb.; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; W. S. Kaye, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Pitman, Sweetwater, Tenn.; L. L. Woodruff, New York City; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Elkhardt Mines, Md.; J. Schaller, New Ulm, Minn.; F. Nichols, J. S. C., Ames, Ia.; J. L. Knerr, Fort Collins, Colo.; Miss K. C. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Dickerson, Reesmill, Ind.; the Rev. S. T. Thompson, Tarpon Spring, Fla.; Prof. E. G. Royce, Allegheny College, Pa.; J. C. Y., Upper Montclair, N. J.; J. Dejung, Jr., Rhinelander, Wis.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; L. Norwood, Southwestern University, Tex.; J. F., Port Perry, Can.

Comments: "An elegant and ingenious composition with a perfectly obvious key"—M. W. H.; "A very interesting 2-er, and a fine composition"—H. W. B.; "A bold, fresh, cute, choice bit of art"—I. W. B.; "Very fine, though easy"—R. M. C.; "One of the best; admirable key"—F. H. J.; "Not very difficult, but beautiful"—A. F. G.; "Key easy, but fifteen lovely variations"—F. S. F.; "Rather verbose and shallow"—T. R. D.; "A novelty, indeed; very difficult"—L. A. T.; "Not up to your usual standard"—H. W. P.; "A wonderful problem"—S. S.; "A beauty"—J. G. L.; "Not so easy as it looks"—W. W.; "Unique, but simple"—J. E. T.; "Fifteen variations and no duals!"—W. H. K.

J. L. K., J. D., Jr., and Prof. W. H. K. solved 360 and 361; W. K. Sawyer, Brandon, Vt., 360; Dr. G. Suttie, 361; C.P., and C. Graeme, University of California, 358.

It is an interesting fact that twenty-seven States are represented by our solvers in this issue.

CONCERNING NO. 358.

We regret that so many of our solvers worried their brains trying to solve 358 in three moves when it can be done in two moves. You can paste this in your Chess Scrap-book as a law that changeth not: "When a problem can be solved in two moves, it is not a three-mover, no matter how it is designated."

Janowsky vs. Showalter.

Showalter won the last match by a score of four to two. When the Frenchman congratulated him on his victory, the American very gallantly admitted that "sometimes the best man does not win."

Our Correspondence Tourney.

SECOND GAME OF THE FINALS.

Ruy Lopez.

O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville. *White.*	V. BRENT, New Orleans. *Black.*	O. E. WIGGERS, *White.*	V. BRENT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 Q—Q 3	B—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 Q—B 5	R—R 2 (c)
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	17 Kt x B P	P—Q 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	18 P—K 6	Q—K 2
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	19 Q x Kt	R—Kt 2
6 P x P	Kt x B	20 Q x R P	Q x P
7 P—Q R 4	B—B 4 (a)	21 Q x Q	B x Q
8 P x Kt	Kt—K 2	22 B x P ch	B x B
9 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 3	23 Kt x B	P x P
10 B—Kt 5	P—K R 3	24 Kt x P (Q B—B 5 Kt 5)	
11 B—R 4	P—K Kt 4 (b)	25 Q Kt-Q 4 (d)	R—Q 2
12 B—Kt 3	P—Q B 3	26 K R-Q sq	Q R—Q sq
13 Kt—K 4	Kt—Kt 3	27 P—B 3	B—Kt 6
14 Kt-Q 6 ch	K—B sq	28 Kt x P	Resigns (e)

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) P—Q 3 is best here, then (8) Kt x P etc. The text-move gives Black a cramped game.

(b) It is, at least, very dangerous to thus weaken the King side, especially when the K B is on the other side of the board. It doesn't take many moves to show this weak spot is Black's game.

(c) Q—K 2 is better. It seems that Black relied upon P—Q 3 to get him out of his trouble, not accounting for White's strong move, P—K 6, after which little need be said, as Black's game is hopeless.

The Great Cable Match.

In the fourth series of the International Match between the United States and Great Britain, the Americans won three, drew six, and lost only one. We give below the solitary lost game. It will be seen that Black had a good game, probably the better game, after his 25th move and up to his 31st move. After that, White's game improved. Even then it was believed by many that Pillsbury could draw; but Blackburne played fine Chess in the ending, compelling the American to resign.

FIRST TABLE.

Two Knights' Defense.

BLACKBURNE. England. *White.*	PILLSBURY. U. S. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	34 Kt x B	Q—Q B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	35 K—Kt 3	P—Kt 3
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	36 P—R 4	P—Q R 4
4 P—Q 3	B—B 4	37 Q—B 3	Q—K 3
5 B—K 3	B x B	38 P—B 4	P—K 5
6 P x B	Castles.	39 P x K P	Q—K 4 ch
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	40 Q—B 4	P x K P
8 Castles	Kt—Q R 4	41 Q x Q	Kt x Q
9 B—Kt 3	Kt x B	42 K—B 4	Kt—Q 6 ch
10 R P x Kt	Kt—Kt 5	43 K x P	Kt x P
11 Q—K sq	P—K B 4	44 Kt—K 3	K—B 2
12 P x P	B x P	45 K—B 5	Kt—Q 6
13 P—R 3	Kt—R 3	46 P—Kt 5	P x P
14 P—K 4	B—K 3	47 P x P	K—Kt 2
15 Q—K 3	P—R 3	48 P—Kt 6	Kt—K 8
16 Kt—K Kt 5	B—B 2	49 Kt—Q 5	Kt—B 6
17 Q—Kt 3	P—B 3	50 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 5 ch
18 R—B 2	Q—K 2	51 K—Kt 5	Kt—B 6 ch
19 QR-KB sq	B—Kt 3	52 K—R 5	Kt—Q 5
20 Q—K 3	R x R	53 K—Kt 5	Kt—B 6 ch
21 R x R	R—K B	54 K—Kt 4	Kt—Q 5
22 Kt—Q sq	R—B 3	55 K—R 5	Kt x P
23 R x R	P x R	55 K—Kt 5	Kt—Q 5
24 Kt—K B 3	Kt—B 2	57 Kt—R 5 ch	K—B sq
25 Kt—B 3	P—K B 4	58 K—B 6	Kt—B 6
26 P x P	B x P	59 Kt—B 4	Kt—R 7
27 P—K Kt 4	B—B sq	60 Kt—Q 5	Kt—Kt 5 ch
28 Kt—K 4	P—R 3	61 K—Kt 5	Kt—K 4
29 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 4	62 K—R 6	Kt—B 2 ch
30 K—Kt 2	K—B sq	63 P x Kt	K x P
31 P—B 3	P—B 4	64 K—Kt 5	K—K 3
32 Kt—R 4	Q—Q 3	65 K—B 4	P—R 5
33 Kt(R4)B 5	B x Kt	66 K—Q 3	and, after five moves, Black resigned.

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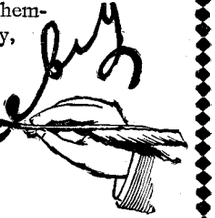

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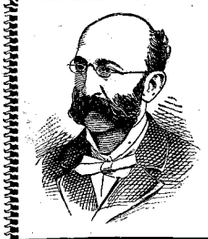

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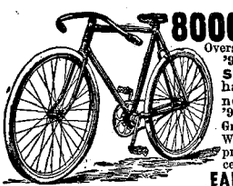

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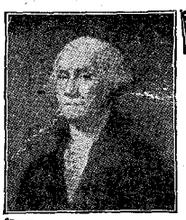

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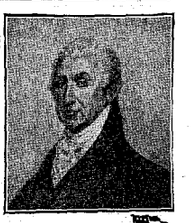

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